THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Titanic Battle Rages in Pacific; U. S. Planes Batter Jap Ships; Soviets Drive Deep Into Reich

American light carrier Princeton sunk—MacArthur reports general advance on Leyte—11,000 Nazi troops sealed off by Canadians—Russians in Norway.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Japan's Navy, forced out of its seclusion by the landings on Leyte, has come out to challenge American naval power in the Pacific.

All indications are that a mighty trial of strength between the two navies is in progress.

Japan has decided to risk all in an attempt to foil the invasion of the Philippines.

So far, three Japanese naval forces have been sighted and attacked by carrier-borne planes—two of them close to the Philippines, the third southeast of Formosa, going southward.

Japanese losses, reported by Admiral Nimitz, include one large carrier sunk, two others damaged, five or six battleships damaged and at least one torpedoed, and 150 planes destroyed.

American losses so far include the sinking of the light carrier Princeton, which exploded following damage from shore guns on Oct. 23, when the three Japanese forces were sighted. Practically all the crew was reported saved.

The Japanese say they sank four American carriers, two large cruisers, one destroyer, and four transports.

The great fight appeared to be still in its initial stages and details so far are meager.

The first Japanese force sighted apparently consisted of three or four battleships, 10 cruisers, and 13 destroyers. It was moving eastward into the Sibuyan Sea, south of Mindoro, in the west center of the Philippines. It was heavily attacked by carrier planes.

The second was sighted farther south in the Sulu Sea—on the west side of the islands. It was a smaller force, consisting of two battleships, one cruiser, and four destroyers. This, too, was attacked by carrier planes.

The third, sighted late in the afternoon of Oct. 23, was driving southward from Japanese home waters at a point southeast of Formosa.

No reports came from Pearl Harbor regarding any Japanese warcraft on the east of the Philippines, where the advance on Leyte Island is continuing.

The Japanese Domei agency, however, radiocast a report that the American fleet east of the islands was "surrounded."

On Leyte, General MacArthur's forces recorded a general advance the whole length of their bridgehead, reaching Taboutabon, eight miles northwest of Dulag, and the San Pablo airfield, seven miles west of Dulag.

Tacloban, the island's Capital, is being used as a port for shipping large quantities of supplies to the invading forces.

Events on the Eastern Front showed little major change beyond a Russian advance, so far reported only by the Germans, from bridgeheads on the Narew River, about 14 miles north of Warsaw.

The Russian Army has crossed the frontier into Norway, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Berlin announced German evacuation of the important arctic port of Kirkenes, 30 miles west of Petsamo.

In the West British were fighting in the streets of 's-Hertogenbosch, an important road center, causing the Germans to retreat on a 15-mile front.

A Canadian advance into South Beveland in the Schelde estuary has sealed off 11,000 German troops.

Pacific:

Jap Warships Hit; U.S.S. Princeton Lost

The text of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué is as follows:

"On Oct. 23 (west longitude date), searchers from carriers of the Third Fleet located two enemy

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Japanese Risk Navy in Defense Of Philippines

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A substantial portion of the Japanese fleet has now been committed to possible decisive action for the third time since the Pacific war began.

This conclusion, which is all that information up to this moment justifies, gives the measure of importance of the Philippine Islands in the scheme of Japanese war plans.

For this is the first time that Japan has risked its fleet in substantial strength in what is for Japan the defensive phase of the war.

Its two previous commitments in comparable scale were the related battles of the Coral Sea and Midway where Japan was attempting to complete its plan of conquest. Not since the effort to paralyze American sea power, which those engagements represented, has Japan risked a major fleet action.

Yet now, after allowing the approaches to its inner seas to be torn away one by one without accepting the challenge it finally does commit major strength to the defense of the Philippines.

Three Forces Involved

Both the scale of this commitment—a minimum of five battleships, 11 cruisers and 17 destroyers—and the pattern of action of the three forces involved, expresses an effort to make one last use of the advantages of holding the Philippines and controlling the passages through them.

Two of the forces located are placed in the waters of the central Philippines. The third was found steaming south from the area of Formosa. This is enough to define the Japanese plan of action which is obviously based on possession of the inner passages through the islands. It represents a squeeze maneuver which is still theoretically possible, but will cease to be possible once the passages are in American hands.

The enemy undoubtedly hopes to catch Admiral William F. Halsey's forces between its force moving south from the Formosa area and the two others debouching through the inner passages. It has the advantage up to this time of passages between the island which must be assumed to be still under enemy control either from artil-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Red Armies sweep by signpost with single word in bold Russian: 'Germania.'

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 — A Russian Army is in Germany. Outside Eydtruhnen, long a frontier station between the Russian and German empires. The Red Army has put up a large signpost with one word written in Russian "Germania."

How much this signpost symbolizes can be seen from the deep emotion that has seized every Russian soldier crossing into Germany.

They all think of the thousands of Russian towns and villages destroyed by the Germans. They remember those 40 months of war, when the German boot was arrogantly stepping on Russian soil. One Russian soldier, who had just crossed into Germany, was saying with emotion that his truck had travelled all the way from Stalingrad.

Stalin Order

In the last few days the Red Army has conquered much more than was announced Oct. 23 by the Stalin order to Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, commander of the Third White Russian Front.

In a wide sector, north of General Cherniakhovsky's Army, troops of the First Baltic Front have overrun that whole strip of the country called Memelland with the exception of the town of Memel itself.

All this strip on the right bank of Niemen is now in Russian hands. A Russian communiqué refers to it as the Klaipeda area.

The fighting has been extremely heavy in East Prussia. Not only inside the German borders but also at the approaches to East Prussia, the Germans have built a formidable network of fortifications. These included masses of field fort fortifications in addition to the whole chains of concrete forts, some with roofs and walls two yards thick. There was a network of barbed wire entanglements and more mines per square mile than perhaps anywhere in the world.

Reich Forts Strong

An example of the thoroughness of German fortifications can be seen from one of the command posts captured by the Russians. They call it "The Palace." It consists of five underground rooms with powerful concrete walls and roof, comfortable living quarters and an artesian well.

All this had to be smashed up by an intensive artillery barrage, combined with air blows. One of the peculiarities of this Russian offensive is the exceptionally important part played by the air force.

There is probably a larger Russian air concentration here than in any fighting on the Russian front. Seldom if ever have the Russians enjoyed such overwhelming air superiority.

An important factor in the East Prussian battle is the system of continuous "psychological attacks"

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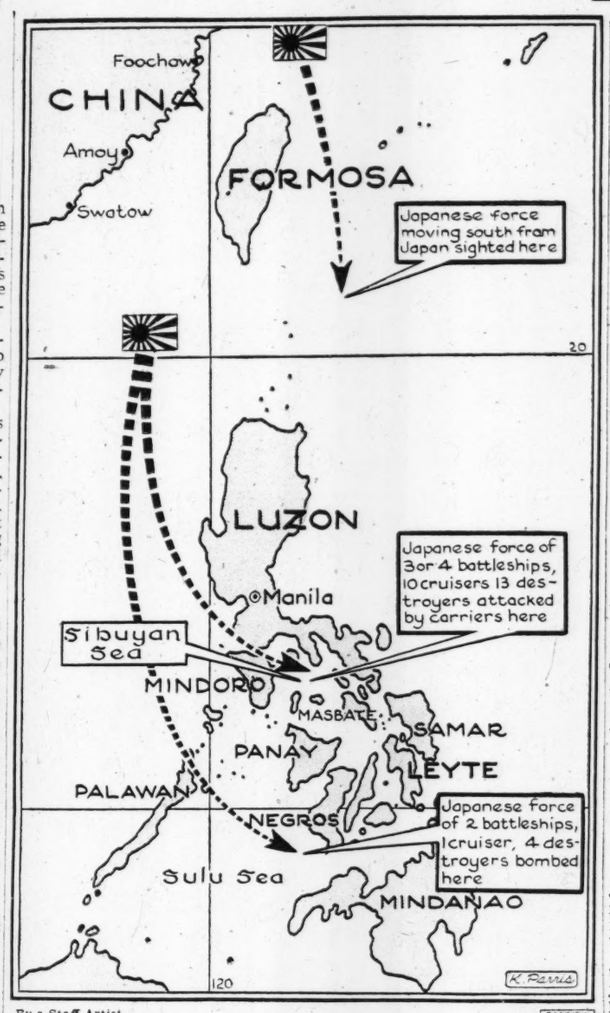

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Fleet on Fighting Prowl

Details so far announced of the great naval battle of the Philippines show the position of two Japanese naval forces close in to the archipelago and a third coming southward at a point southeast of Formosa.

U. S. Forces on Leyte Win Supply Docks at Tacloban

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 23. Delayed—At Tacloban, Leyte's capital, American forces have won sizeable docking facilities which will speed up the unloading of supplies. In a small way, therefore, Tacloban has the same relative importance to the Philippines invasion as Cherbourg had to the landing in Normandy.

Unloading of supplies has been one of the biggest problems here on the Leyte beachheads. I made a quick trip to each of the beachheads yesterday and watched men slaving in fierce heat to perform the almost superhuman task of unloading and moving inland mountains of food, ammunition, and mechanized equipment.

Here on these two tiny strips of sand in the central Philippines there were probably as many, if not more, troops put ashore on the first day as on Europe's D-Day at Normandy.

Need Supplies Quickly

After four divisions of troops had been landed ashore here they had to be supplied and quickly. Cargo-landing craft were able to drop their ramps on a dry beach at several points. On others, however, beaches were too gradual and the big landing ships for tanks were forced to pull back out into the bay until pontoon ramps could be assembled to serve as improvised docks.

Even then the problem of transporting supplies inland from the beach was made difficult by the presence of unexpected swamps discovered a few hundred yards in from some beaches.

Most of this problem has been cleared up now and the invasion is now taking on the aspect of a major shift of forces rather than merely the transporting of an assault force. Not only are combat troops and equipment pouring ashore in gigantic numbers and weight but engineers and engineering equipment are being

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Dewey Places Faith In Strong Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 25

Calling for Congressional co-operation behind United States participation on a world security council, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in his major campaign speech here last night as the Republican Presidential nominee said:

"I have not the slightest doubt that a Congress which is working in partnership with the President will achieve the result we all consider essential and grant adequate power for swift action to the American representative. But those who would attempt to ride roughshod over Congress, and to dictate the course it should follow before it has even been acquainted with the facts, are trifling with the hope of the world."

Dewey Hits 'New Deal Isolation'

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has acted today to bring about the total elimination of all foreign-policy disagreements between President Roosevelt and himself in the 1944 campaign.

The purpose of the Republican nominee is to make the voting on Nov. 7 turn as completely as possible on domestic issues.

His endeavor is to persuade the country that it can safely vote against a domestic Administration he believes it does not want without risking a peace program he is convinced it does want.

Dewey Purposes

In reputedly isolationist territory journalistically dominated by the Chicago Tribune, which is now tearfully criticizing him, Governor Dewey is acting to accomplish his purpose:

By publicly advocating the proposal which the President presented last Saturday night, and which Governor Dewey says he has long favored, that the American delegate be empowered to vote to bring the world-security council into action against aggressors without, as he says, "having to return to Congress for authority every time he has to make a decision."

By expressly classifying the withholding of such authority from the American representative as a "nullifying amendment" which he would oppose.

Support of G. O. P. Leaders

By bringing to his support the Republican leaders of the next Congress whose indorsement of his foreign-policy views he now announces, in making public a series of telegrams from them.

By seeking to demonstrate that Republican internationalist Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, in whose State he delivered his speech last night, acted prematurely, unnecessarily, and unwisely in jumping the ranks of the G. O. P. in giving his allegiance to President Roosevelt on the foreign-policy issue.

By pledging that on Jan. 20 next year work on the future peace "will become a bipartisan effort, bringing to it the ablest men in our country from both political parties."

By bringing up the President's past record to show that Mr. Roosevelt at times has been an isolationist, and by emphasizing that what are important are not the "past mistakes of any individual in either party" but "what the next Congress will do."

Centers on Congress

It is on this point—on the point of what the next Congress will do—that Governor Dewey centers his major criticism on Mr. Roosevelt and contends that the prospects of a secure peace are better under a Republican President desirous and qualified to work harmoniously and co-operatively with Congress.

He accuses Mr. Roosevelt of attempting "to ride roughshod over Congress" and of trying "to dictate the course it should follow before it has even been acquainted with the facts."

He asserts that such an attitude represents "trifling with the hope of the world."

He charges Mr. Roosevelt with "deliberately seeking to precipitate a hardening of minds" on the issues of the peace and declares that "if this stubborn course is

Continued on Page 12, Column 5

Governor Dewey's address in Minneapolis: Page 12

Flash! Philippine Guerrillas Strike on Long-Planned Signal

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 25 (AP)—A weak signal from a radio set on the island of Panay heard in the late fall of 1942 set in motion machinery to aid the guerrillas—aid which culminated in a full-scale invasion of the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

In a special communiqué issued from his headquarters and radiocast in English to the Philippines, the General paid tribute to the guerrillas.

For two years, he said, the inadequately armed patriots, some of them Americans who never surrendered, others who escaped from prison camps, and men sent in to carry out specific missions have fought the Japanese.

"Following the disaster which, in the face of overwhelming superior enemy power, overtook our gallant forces, a deep and impenetrable silence engulfed the Philippines," the General said. "Through that silence, no news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world until broken by a weak signal from a radio set in the island of Panay, which was picked up in the late fall of the same fateful year by a listening post of the War Department and flashed to my headquarters.

Curtain of Silence Lifted

"The signal, weak and spotty as it was, lifted the curtain of silence and uncertainty and disclosed the start of a human drama with few parallels in military history. In it I recognized the spontaneous movement of the Filipino people to resist the shackles with which

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Unconditional Surrender Still Goes, Says Churchill

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill reiterated in the House of Commons today that "unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy is still the policy of the Government."

He suggested the House should bear in mind also the three-power declaration of May 12 to Axis satellites, in which they were warned to quit Germany.

The Prime Minister declined to engage in a foreign affairs debate, declaring it would be unwise to go into details on delicate international matters "on the spur of the moment." There will be an opportunity for debate after his report Friday on his Moscow mission, he said, but added he hoped it would be short.

He left unanswered questions as to how unconditional surrender was reconciled with former enemies becoming "apparent allies" and as to whether Nazis who surrendered unconditionally would be given government posts in Germany.

Earlier, Richard Law, Minister of State, told the House Britain and Russia had made no decision during the recent Moscow talks on respect zones of influence in the Balkans.

Although Bulgaria has declared war on Germany, he said, the country is still technically at war with the Allies and could not yet be recognized as a cobelligerent.

Mr. Churchill turned aside a question as to whether Germany would be made to pay for the "worthless marks" with which she flooded occupied countries.

Candidates' Stand on Swift U. S. Peace Power

By the Associated Press

Here is what President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey have to say on the controversial issue of the powers to be vested in the American representative on an international peace agency:

Governor Dewey

Speaking at Minneapolis, last night:

"I have emphasized . . . that 'we must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservation that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression.' That means, of course, that it must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision. Obviously Congress, and only Congress, has the constitutional power to determine what quota of force it will make available, and what discretion it will give our representative to use that force."

President Roosevelt

In his Foreign-Policy address, Oct. 21:

"The council of the United Nations must have the power to act quickly and decisively to keep the peace by force, if necessary. A policeman would not be a very effective policeman if, when he saw a felon break into a house, he had to go to the town hall and call a town meeting to issue a warrant before the felon could be arrested.

"It is clear that, if the world organization is to have any reality at all, our representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in the Congress, with authority to act."

Jetties Proposed on Cape Cod To Check Hurricane Damage

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New stone jetties to protect the warm-water bathing beaches from another hurricane will be common sights along the south shore of Cape Cod if the recommendations of the Barnstable County Commissioners are carried out in the 1945 Town Meetings.

Construction of these safeguards, supplementing those already protecting the shore line, is one of the steps to prevent hurricane damage which the commission indorsed, according to Charles W. Megathlin of Hyannis, county commissioner.

Locations and size of these jetties are settled by popular vote in the town meetings, while the expense is split among the town, county, and state governments, with Massachusetts paying the largest share, Mr. Megathlin explained. Incidentally, the proposal of the State Department of Public Works to construct sea walls does not meet with the indorsement of many old-time Cape Codders who know the vagaries of the Sound waters on the shifting sands.

Spotlight of reconstruction naturally focuses on these south side beaches. When the hurricane of Sept. 14 hit Cape Cod, full fury of the swirling wind laden with salt

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Monitor Newscast Series to Change

The present series of daily newscasts by The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "The World's Front Page," will end Friday, Oct. 27. Future radiocasting plans for this paper will be announced later.

Weather Predictions

Clearing

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Waltham—Sunday.

Westwood—Sunday.

R. I. Plant Strikers Back; U. S. Seizes Erie Company; Argentina Recalls Attaché

The World's Day—October 25, 1944

New England: Providence Workers Return

Most of the 1,400 employees at the United States Rubber Company's Providence plant were back at work today, on orders from George Thomson, President of the local of the Rubber Workers Union, A. F. of L., which followed demands of Army and Navy officers. The strike had been in protest against appointment of one man to be supervisor over two others in the latex yarn department.

A proposed State constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to prescribe terms and conditions under which a Governor and Executive Council may pardon felons met increasing opposition today. [Page 2.]

Launching of a voluntary "Dollar for Dewey" movement, to offset the Political Action Committee's drive for $1 contributions to help re-elect President Roosevelt, was announced today in Bridgeport, Conn., by Anthony Capasso, recently suspended shop steward in the Brass Workers Union, C. I. O.

New Englanders who converted from oil to coal will be permitted to use oil again about Nov. 1, the Office of Price Administration has announced. [Page 3.]

Washington: Lord Company Plant in Erie Seized

The Federal Government took over the Lord Manufacturing Company of Erie, Pa., through an Executive Order which said the company boosted prices on a government contract and "willfully refused and failed" to supply war materials under price previously agreed to. The company makes aircraft parts and other essential war materials.

The State Department, in the latest issue of its official Bulletin, calls for a clear-cut United States policy toward Italy, warning that conditions are extremely bad and that it is time to decide what to do.

Lagging war production that could delay victory in Europe "for months," according to C. A. Krug, WPB chairman, is causing the nation's manpower policies to be scrutinized once again. [Page 8.]

In Europe: Argentina Recalls Military Attaché

Argentina has recalled Col. Pablo Beretta, its military attaché in London, after an invitation to visit the Allies' Western Front was suddenly withdrawn. Similar invitations extended to other South American military attaches are reported not to have been withdrawn.

A new Greek cabinet, embracing representatives of eight political parties and two independents, has been announced by Premier George Papandreou.

The Nobel Foundation has recommended to the Swedish Government that no peace prize be awarded this year. The last such award was made in 1938.

Government of Iran has been attacked for four consecutive days by the Russian press for its refusal to permit Russian exploitation of Iranian oil fields.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle told a press conference that the French were not receiving enough arms for a large war effort from the United Nations.

"Black market" gangsters are looting thousands of gallons of gasoline and tons of rations from United States military pipe lines and truck convoys bound for the front in France, the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes reported.

Finland has arrested "certain persons" whom the Allies considered guilty of committing war crimes during the fight against Russia, especially in Karelia, dispatches from Helsinki said.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, returning from the Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow, has stopped off at Cairo, a London dispatch said. An unconfirmed German report said Mr. Eden had gone to Athens and was expected to proceed to Belgrade.

Spanish Republican guerrillas are engaging Franco troops not only in northern Spain, but in southern Spain, an officer of the National Spanish Union said in Paris. Madrid said all but a handful of guerrillas striking into Spain's Navarra section from France had been wiped out. [Page 7.]

Polish civilians evacuated from Warsaw are being executed in wholesale lots at Oswiecim, German concentration camp near Krakow, according to Polish Underground sources in Moscow. Almost 13,000 persons are said to have perished in sealed gas chambers in one day. [Page 7.]

France and Spain have agreed to re-establish normal diplomatic relations despite ideological differences between the de Gaulle and Franco regimes and tension over frontier incidents, well informed sources in Paris disclosed.

National: Welles Sounds Security Warning

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, warned in New York that "perfectionists" and other "powerful influences" who are demanding perfection of the Dumbarton Oaks plans before United States participation, may block American co-operation in world security. [Page 5.]

Russia accepted an invitation to participate in the International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y., beginning Nov. 10, it was announced in New York.

Donald Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, will speak from Washington in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket on Oct. 26, from 8:15 to 8:30 P. M., it was announced in New York by the National Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Truman.

Advertising helping to support the war effort in domestic daily and Sunday newspapers totaled $57,969,242 in the year ended July 31, the American Newspaper Publishers Association reported in New York.

With Army and Navy personnel pouring into the San Francisco port area, 33 of the City's largest hotels joined in an announcement that they would accept no more reservations for conventions for this year or 1945.

A meeting for 1,900 employees of the Republic Steel Corporation's Buffalo, N. Y., plant has been scheduled for today to decide whether to continue a work stoppage now in its second day over a dismissal.

Americas: General Strike Hits San Salvador

A general strike began in San Salvador, similar to that which provoked the downfall of President Martinez last May, it was reported in San Jose, Costa Rica, in the newspaper La Hora, quoting travellers from San Salvador.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Boston 'Adjustment School' For Difficult Girls Planned

An "adjustment School" for difficult girls is in the offing for Boston, to judge by the action of the Boston School Committee at yesterday's meeting. Superintendent Arthur L. Gould described plans for such a school and the Committee approved sending Assistant Superintendent Katharine C. McDonnell to New York to study latest details of a similar school recently opened there.

Superintendent Gould, whose remarks received unusually serious attention from the Committee members last night, said the school would be so managed as to put no stigma on any girl attending there, but would make her feel immediately wanted and welcomed. The school, he said, should be headed by someone expert in the problem of the wayward girl.

Establishment of the school was approved officially at a meeting of the School Committee last year. Only details remain to be worked out. Mr. Gould reported that Miss McDonnell and Miss Mary L. Sheehy, head of the Foreign Languages Department in Dorchester High School for Girls, had worked out a tentative course of study for the school, and he recommended that before any girl was admitted, she be given a "very careful clinical study to determine what she was best fitted for."

Asked to define the purpose of the school, Superintendent Gould said: "It is to be a disciplinary school for truant girls, to keep them out of court, steady and guide them for a year if necessary, and help them rebuild their self-respect."

It was decided at this meeting not to permit Twentieth Century-Fox Films to distribute token tickets to the school children to permit their attending, at cut rates, the film "Wilson." Superintendent Gould declared, "If you open up that field there will be other motion picture concerns that will have equally instructive and interesting pictures they will want us to advertise in the same way."

A request was heard from Albert West, Boston lawyer, for "a full public hearing" at which the people of Boston could express their opinion of the School Committee.

In light of criticisms brought against the Committee by the Strayer School Survey Commission, Mr. West said, the citizens, who are the employers of the School Committee, should have an opportunity to state whether or not they are satisfied with the Committee and its works.

He pointed out that the $70,000 to finance the Strayer Survey was appropriated "by a man called Tobin," and went on to assert that the Strayer Report was political. "I would even say," he declared, "that Strayer may have been guilty of playing politics, the very thing he accuses us of. He would place the appointment of the School Committee in the hands of the man who made the report possible, and he makes the report just before an election."

Committeeman Clement A. Norton moved, and the Committee voted, to order the Board of Superintendents, the business manager, and the Superintendent of Construction to study the first three chapters of the Strayer Survey and report their own interpretations of it at a later meeting.

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DAILY STORE HOURS: 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Thayer McNeil

47 Temple Place, Boston, and Wellesley

Stone Jetties Recommended For Cape Cod

Continued from Page 1

water and sand hit the beaches first.

Colonies of small cabins were dislodged and carried into near-by salt marshes. Substantial homes were floated from their foundations. Garages, boathouses, and barns were demolished. Salt spray hurled by the storm picked up acid from the pines and dashed this against the white painted houses to turn the gleaming coats yellow.

Leaving the beaches, bounded by Falmouth on the west and Chatham on the east, the storm swept northerly traveling up the Cape to Provincetown. An incoming tide is blamed for much of the severe water and sand damage on the south shore, as the north side of the Cape where the tide was on the ebb experienced no such destruction.

Tree damage was extensive and spectacular. The tall pitch pines and "silver leaf" poplars were easy victims for the hurricane. The top-heavy pines splintered and the shallow-rooted poplars were uprooted. Cape Codders blame this tangle of trees, telephone poles, and wires for the widespread reports of complete destruction and desolation which were circulated in the days following the blow.

Such was the picture on Sept. 15. Today even the shore area is rapidly being put in order. Miles of the Cape along the north side and up the hook to Provincetown give no evidence of a hurricane, except for an occasional silver-leaf uprooted, or a patch of new shingles on roofs and sides of weather-stained homes.

Results of the combined efforts of soldiers and prisoners of war from Camp Edwards, state and town highway and forestry officials, and the hard-working Cape Codders are most in evidence along the highways. What was a tangled mess of trees, limbs, wires, and poles has been straightened out. Trees have been sawed from their roots, the trunks carted away, and roots pulled. New poles and new wires have restored electricity to the greater part of the stricken area, with only street lights missing in a few towns.

A roll call of Cape Cod business today would show the following post-hurricane situation:

Shellfish. Oysters are in season and the established beds in Oyster Pond, South Chatham and Wellfleet Bay are supplying their usual quota. Cotuit beds were damaged by hurricane debris. Clams, quahogs, and lobsters were undisturbed.

Fishing. Fishing grounds were unaffected. Fleets at Chatham were on the ocean side and undamaged. Provincetown fishermen counted about 30 vessels missing after the blow. They were anchored in the harbor which caught the final thrust from the hurricane as it sped across the neck and out to sea.

Cranberries. Bogs were generally unaffected, and no hurricane damage was reported except in a few bogs near the shore where salt water damaged the vines. The crop, however, will be unchanged by the hurricane, according to growers.

Strawberries. Falmouth, home of the largest berry farms, was one of the hardest hit Cape towns. The strawberry farmers, however, say that the 1945 crop will not be affected by the blow. While leaves of the growing plants were burned, root growth was not stopped.

Summer Visitors. This is Cape Cod's greatest business. While it is early to give any estimate of next year's transient demand, Cape Cod real estate brokers report a continued and unabated interest in properties.

Perhaps this incident is significant. One owner in Falmouth had tried all summer to sell her house. But—no sale. Then came the hurricane, and her house withstood the blow that damaged nearby more modern dwellings. Result—the house was sold the week after the hurricane. Why? It stood the test.

This is the first of a series of articles discussing Cape Cod's recovery from the hurricane of Sept. 14, 1944.

North Shore Jarred But No Earthquake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 25—Tremors which shook houses and rattled windows on the North Shore from Lynn to Marblehead, and as far inland as Melrose, today have received no explanation as yet. The Harvard University seismograph recorded no earthquake, and Maj. Thomas Parker, of the Boston Harbor Defenses, said there was no firing of coastal guns.

The earth tremors were felt at Fort Banks at Winthrop, causing the Army to investigate. The First Naval District had received no report of any offshore firing by naval vessels.

No damage was reported as a result of the shaking.

BOSTON, MASS.

Air Service to Montreal Reopens

By a Staff Photographer

Northeast Begins Flights to Canada Today

In its inaugural trip from Boston to Montreal, reopening its wartime-curtailed service, Northeast today carried, among other passengers, left to right, Judith Smith of Burlington, Vt., Evelyn Perkins and Gladyce Bachmann of St. Albans, Vt., the latter two first fighters; President Paul F. Collins of Northeast Airlines, and company stewardesses Ellen Murdoch and Mary Kelly. The ship was the shiny, new, reconverted, 24-passenger Douglas transport which the air line received only a few days ago from the Douglas plant in California.

New Hampshire Egg 'Co-op' Sets New Business Record

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25—The New Hampshire Egg Producers' Co-operative, operator of the Derry Egg Auction, reports that business for the last year has established a new record. During the 12 months the co-operative handled 199,000 cases of eggs as compared with 125,000 during the previous 12 months. The cash value of the eggs handled was $2,363,444 as compared with $1,575,076 for the previous year.

During the year the membership in the co-operative also has increased, from 2,427 to 3,340 members. The co-operative's net income, after all deductions, was $22,389. At the end of the fiscal year there were assets of $107,897 and liabilities of $32,391. The directors will now consider a three-cents-a-case rebate to members as a dividend.

The latest activity of the co-operative is the establishment of an egg-breaking division. This will permit a better outlet for second-grade eggs.

Bonded Debt Reduced

"New Hampshire cities and towns have reduced their long-term debt of bonds and notes from $11,271,000 in 1940 to $9,168,000 in 1944, or almost 20 per cent. The largest reduction of all has occurred this past year, when just 10 per cent of the municipal long-term debt was paid off."

With this announcement, the State Taxpayers Federation have hearty commendation to the 11 cities and 224 towns for their persistent cutting of their fixed debt obligations.

"By paying off their long-term debt during the wartime years when they cannot spend money for capital improvements, our cities and towns are wisely preparing themselves for whatever postwar problems may appear. . . .

"As long as the war lasts, our city, town and school district governments will have little excuse to issue new bonds. They should concentrate solely on continuing as in the last three years, to pay off existing debt as rapidly as possible. Not only will the taxpayers thereby be best served. So also will the returning servicemen and women have reason to be content if their home towns are strong financially to meet their peace-time obligations."

P. A. C. for President

The New Hampshire Citizens Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has announced its indorsement of candidates for major office at the New Hampshire election. The P. A. C. has indorsed President Roosevelt; Attorney Joseph J. Betley, the Democratic nominee for United States Senate, and Fortunat Normandin, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District.

Postwar Planners

Thirty-eight New Hampshire towns have appointed postwar planning committees. Ten other such communities are planning to establish similar groups, Charles Crangle of the postwar planning staff of the State Planning and Development Commission says that the local committees are asking residents now away in the armed services and in war production what they hope to do after the war. Then the committees are asking employers in these same communities what openings they expect to have after the end of the war.

If a deficiency of jobs is noted in a community efforts will be made to provide employment opportunities. The project is being sponsored by various organizations in the various communities. In some cases it is the chambers of commerce, in other cases the civic association, Rotary Club, Planning Board, or postwar planning committee. In one town the selectmen are handling the project.

Defense Council Through

The activities of the New Hampshire Council of Defense have ended. The few remaining functions of the three-year-old agency are being transferred to other state departments. The "more than 15,000 civilian protection volunteers" will remain on a standby basis to assist the State Police or the State Guard, if necessary, at times of civilian disasters.

The basic records of the Council of Defense will be turned over to the adjutant general's department. The volunteer state salvage division will continue to operate, as will the State Fuels Administration. The day care of children, financed by the federal government, will be supervised by the state education department. The State Police Department will retain communications with Army authorities as a skeleton form of air-raid protective service for the State.

Kimmel's Counsel Demands Release Of Court Findings

Immediate public announcement of the innocence or guilt of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor commander on Dec. 7, 1941, as determined by the Naval Court of Inquiry, in the interests of "simple justice and common decency," was demanded in a telegram to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal yesterday by Charles B. Rugg of Boston, the Admiral's counsel.

In reply, Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Navy Judge Advocate General, said that the Court's findings were not final until approved by the Secretary of the Navy and that sections of the report which may be made public will be determined by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, who is "responsible for the security of military information."

Mr. Rugg, in his telegram, said: "For nearly three years he (Kimmel) has borne public blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster. He has requested and has been denied a court martial. His treatment has been un-American.

"In your letter to Admiral (G. Orin) Murfin (President of the Court of Inquiry) released to the press on Oct. 20 you intimate that the facts, now thre years old, found by the Court may be withheld as 'secret' or 'top secret' on the ground that disclosure would interfere with the war effort.

"Certainly release of the findings of the Court as to Kimmel's innocence or guilt cannot affect the war. Past injuries cannot now be remedied.

"Simple justice and common decency require immediate public announcement of the Court's findings as to Kimmel's innocence or guilt."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Oct. 25

Dances, with orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's Buddies Club, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, King's Orchestra, Seamen's Club, Hugo, Navy Mother's Club, Roddard's, North Station Club, Formal, Junior Hostesses, Kope's Music.

Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers Club (Wed.), Temple Place Club (Sat., Sun.).

Portrait Sketching: North Station Club, by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 5:30-8 p. m.

Officers Dances: Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, Given by Army and Navy Officers Club Orchestra, 74 cents, 8 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Social, Y. M. C. Union, 8:30 p. m.

Crafts: Temple Place Club, 7:30 p. m.

"Sports Nite": Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m.

"Double or Something": J. W. B. Club, 8:30 p. m. Free Photos, Portrait Sketches.

"Minstrel Show": Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Talent drawn from G. S. O. Hostesses and Servicemen, Wed. and Thurs. evenings.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Clearing

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy followed by clearing late tonight and turning colder. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 45. Thursday fair and somewhat colder. Moderate winds becoming occasionally fresh on Thursday.

Maine—Rain ending over western portion late tonight and over eastern portion Thursday morning, followed by clearing weather. No important temperature change tonight or Thursday. Fresh winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with occasional light rains tonight followed by clearing and turning colder. Thursday fair and cold. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Considerable cloudiness, scattered light showers tonight followed by clearing and turning colder. Thursday fair, somewhat colder. Fresh winds Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:12 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Thursday, 6:56 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

More Regional Libraries In State Favored

Continuation and further development of regional library service throughout Massachusetts were recommended in a survey presented this morning, at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The survey, undertaken by the State Division of Public Libraries, was made by Miss H. Marjorie Beal, Miss Ethel M. Fair and Miss Julia Wright Merrill.

Miss Beal is Secretary and Director of the North Caolina Library Commission, Miss Fair director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women, Miss Merrill chief of the Department of Information and rector of the North Carolina Library Association.

Survey Objective

The immediate objective of the survey is to develop a State-wide co-ordinated service meeting the needs of all the people in the Commonwealth. It points out that the population is unevenly distributed, more than half of the 4,316,721 total residing in Boston and the metropolitan area within a 25-mile radius. There are large cities outside that area, but the remaining population is scattered, particularly in the western section.

Massachusetts, it adds, has more rural people than Vermont or New Hampshire. The State set up three regional library projects in 1940, centering in Pittsfield, Greenfield, and Fall River. Bookmobiles were provided by the Massachusetts Library Association, the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, and the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. When the WPA grants, which made possible the original experiment, were discontinued, the State kept the project going.

The problem, it was pointed out in the survey, consists of assuring to the many small units the organized strength of urban unity without destroying the quality of the small community's culture and at the same time encouraging co-ordination in densely populated areas to give citizens there the most highly developed service possible.

Introduces Survey

The chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, Stacy B. Southworth, introduced the survey.

Harold F. Brigham, Director of the Indiana State Library, gave an informal address on library challenges and readjustments. Library extension problems and possibilities were discussed by Dr. Frank S. Tolman, Director of the Division of Adult Education and Library Extension, State Education Department, New York.

The first speaker at the afternoon session was Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, Executive Secretary, Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding. Her subject was how Massachusetts libraries can help to promote racial and religious understanding. The closing speech, later this afternoon, will be given by Louis Slobodkin, author and illustrator of children's books, who won the Caldecott Medal in 1944.

Business Publications Editors Elect Officers

Editors of business publications throughout the State, comprising the membership of the Massachusetts Editors Association, have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Wilbert L. Miller of the New England Power Service Co., President; Miss Alice M. Murphy of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Agnes Bourneuf of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Vice-Presidents; Arnold Wehmann of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Treasurer; Miss Elsie O. Wambolt of the New England Dressed Meat & Wool Co., Secretary.

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Proposed Pardon Law Change Is Meeting Much Opposition

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A movement to defeat a proposed State constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to prescribe terms and conditions under which a Governor and Executive Council may pardon felons gathered speed today as Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, joined the growing opposition ranks.

While both proponents and opponents are eager to prevent granting of unworthy pardons, they disagree sharply as to the effect of the proposed amendment as stated in Question No. 2 on the November State ballot.

Proponents insist the amendment would lessen political interference on pardons, while opponents feel the language of the proposal will open the door to more interference.

In simple language Question No. 2 asks: Are you in favor of permitting the Legislature to prescribe the terms and conditions under which a Governor and council may grant pardons for felonies?

Found Confusing

Commissioner Lyman said that "in amending the constitutional pardoning power of the Governor the wording of the amendment should be explicitly clear so that everyone may reasonably understand what is meant and intended. I have found the proposed amendment to be distinctly confusing even to experts. Therefore, being definitely opposed to the wording of the proposed constitutional change in pardoning power of the Governor I shall vote NO on Question No. 2 on the 1944 ballot."

The move to amend the traditional executive prerogative of granting clemency stems from the pardon and parole investigation of 1939 which disclosed that a number of Governors had neglected to observe certain statutes adopted by the Legislature which regulated the procedure for granting pardons and which these Governors held were unconstitutional.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, a member of the special legislative commission which investigated the pardon and parole situation, has contended that the proposed amendment would prevent future Governors from using this argument in circumventing usual procedure in granting pardons.

Purpose of Plan

"The purpose of this amendment," Senator Bowers said, "is to validate such statutory safeguards upon pardons for felonies as the present requirement that the Governor's Executive Secretary shall notify the Attorney General and the District Attorney who prosecuted the case that they may be present at the hearing on the petition by the pardon committee of the Executive Council; and the present requirement that the parole board shall investigate all pardon petitions and report its conclusions and recommendations."

While Senator Bowers favors the amendment it was learned today that four members of the eight-man Commission which investigated the Pardon and Parole scandal in Massachusetts are preparing statements opposing the amendment, presumably on the ground that it opens the door for more political interference rather than less.

Although the Commission itself proposed that the Legislature be empowered to prescribe terms and conditions under which pardons may be granted to felons, the language of the proposed amendment was changed, bringing about the present objections. Opponents feel that the present language would permit legislative action on individual pardons.

The United Prison Association of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Civic League are numbered among the opposition. Seeking a "No" vote on Question No. 2 on the ballot the Prison Association, in a recent letter to members, urged defeat of the amendment "in order to discourage an even greater political interference in pardons than we experienced in this Commonwealth only a few short years ago."

Hunt Favors

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate and Chairman of the Special Recess Commission which investigated pardons and paroles, said that he favored the amendment although he admitted that it would be possible for Legislatures to deal with specific pardon petitions.

"I believe such a development is highly unlikely, Senator Hunt said. "However, if legislative action were taken at any time on a specific pardon the Governor could veto the action if he saw fit."

Former Speaker of the House B. Loring Young, and one-time member of the State Board of Parole and more recently Chairman of the Board of Probation, termed the Constitutional amendment a "pernicious attempt to vest in the Legislative department certain authority to grant clemency which has been an executive prerogative under the State Constitution for more than 150 years and has seldom been abused."

[This is the third of a series of articles on issues and candidates in the Nov. 7 Massachusetts State election.]

Pay-Roll Fraud Defendants Dwindle As Another Man on Trial Admits Guilt

Changing his plea to guilty of charges connected with the $500,000 Bethlehem-Hingham pay-roll padding fraud, Charles C. Faranna, of Framingham, today followed the example of eight others in the group facing trial in Federal Court this week. This left 11 of this group still on trial.

The group is the second to come before the Court for disposition in this case. Of this first group, all but one changed their pleas to guilty. The welders were given one month in jail, and one counter was given three months. The single man who pleaded not guilty, was held for trial later.

Testimony offered today as the trial entered its third day included technical details of the pay-roll system at the Hingham shipyard. It was explained how "premium hours" were credited to each worker on the basis of his efficiency each day. Under the "incentive system" used at the yard, 35 per cent of the money earned was credited as a premium.

Richard W. Dow, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the stand today, told of taking a statement from Alfred N. Charest, of Acushnet, one of the defendants, in which the "club" system of payments by welders to counters in return for being credited with hours was described. Mr. Charest rose, in the absence of counsel, to ask Mr. Dow if he recalled telling the defendant at the time the statement was made, that it would go hard with those who failed to tell what they knew, and easy for those who did tell. Mr. Dow testified that he did not recall any such statement.

Worcester Sees Truman Saturday

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States, will arrive in Worcester at 2 p. m. on Saturday, for an evening speech at Mechanics Hall, William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced today.

Prior to his Worcester address Senator Truman will motor to Fall River where he will talk at a rally in the Fall River Casino at 5 p. m. He will then go to New Bedford to speak at an outdoor rally in front of the New Bedford Library at 6 p. m., returning to Worcester for his evening engagement.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate will spend Saturday and Sunday night at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Boston. He will make appearances in Lynn and Lawrence on Sunday, and in Providence, R. I., on Monday.

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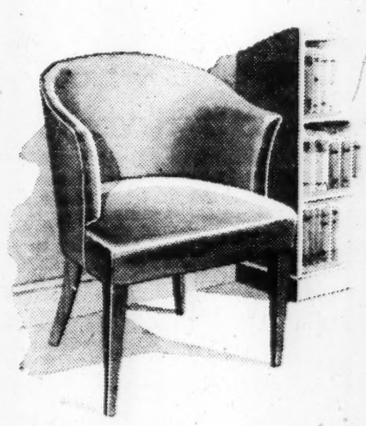

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School Lunches Called Good, But System Found Wasteful

The following story presents further details of the report of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lunches provided by the School Department of Boston for its pupils are fairly good, but the system of buying, preparing, storing, and serving the food is haphazard and wasteful, according to the Strayer School Survey, whose report is currently being released to the public.

In 33 pages of its report, the Strayer Commission finds that an expensive program of improvement is now necessary because so long delayed. It states categorically, "There is practically no fully equipped lunchroom in the system. Some lunchrooms are well located, sunny, and well ventilated. But more are located in basements and other equally unsuitable parts of the schools, says the report.

Luncheon Period Too Short

Facilities for personal cleanliness at mealtime are woefully lacking, it declares, making it impracticable to teach good social habits to the children who need such training. The lunch period, 25 minutes in most schools, is too short, says the survey. It is so short that children have time only to run to the lunchroom, eat hastily, and run back to their classes. They have no time to use even the limited handwashing facilities available, the Survey Commission found. "One immediate effect," says the report, "is to turn the lunch period into a 'snack' time rather than a 'meal' time," it concludes. It recommends 30 minutes at least, and the staggering of lunch schedules so that fewer children come to the lunchroom at one time, thus making possible more efficient use of equipment, personnel, and seating facilities.

Boston, the Survey notes, was the first city in the country to introduce school lunches, when the School Committee asked Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, a pioneer in the nutrition field, to prepare and pack lunches for the school children. Besides being an assistant professor in the Women's Chemical Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mrs. Richards was also manager of the New England Kitchen. Her carefully prepared menus were made up there and transported to the schools. When the New England Kitchen was taken over by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the school lunches were prepared by it, and this continued until September, 1944.

Now, however, school lunches are under the supervision of a number of heads: the Director of School Lunches, the Department of School Hygiene, three individual concessionnaires, the Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of school lunches, three school principals who operate their lunchrooms in co-operation with their teachers of the household arts and sciences, the Director of Special Classes, and the Director of Vocational Guidance.

Type of Lunches All Right

The Survey found little fault with the type of lunch produced by any of these agencies, but pointed out the great value of co-ordinating the work, the buying, the cooking, and the serving.

It recommends beginning at once to develop a school feeding organization which will eventually mean efficient cafeteria service in all the schools. It says the nucleus of such an organization is present already in the Department of School Lunches, established in 1943, to whose director it gives warm praise.

Menus should be carefully planned and uniform throughout the system, so that no school child will be without nutritious, balanced noon meals.

Equipment for food preparation, preservation, and storage, for dishwashing and for service, it says, is needed in practically all lunchrooms. In many lunchrooms, it found, there is no cold storage for the low-cost milk provided for the children. As a consequence, by the time the milk is served it is warm and unpalatable and most of the children shun it. The result is, the milk is eventually wasted. Vegetables and fruits, for the same reason, frequently deteriorate before they are served.

School lunches, says the Survey, should be made a means not only of feeding children but of making use of their knowledge in other fields, such as art, decoration, nutrition, cookery, home economics. Yet it finds this potential value almost entirely overlooked in the Boston schools.

Calling school feeding "one of the most important functions of the educational system," the Survey says it is also "a demonstration and teaching center for facts of nutrition and food preparation to all the school children and to the community, and one opportunity for the development of dietary habits of children which will have important effects on the economic life of the nation. "Good nutrition," it concludes, "is a fundamental requisite for the complete functioning of the educational program."

Campaigning Gay '90's Style

Associated Press

It Saves Gasoline Anyway

Mayor Tobin of Boston, Democratic nominee for Governor (in nearest carriage), stops to chat with State Representative Daniel Casey (D), running for re-election, as the two met while campaigning in Lanesboro and Hancock in the Berkshires. Despite his city upbringing, the Mayor appears to know how to handle the reins. He also appears sure of "getting there."

Early Mailing Of Christmas Gifts Is Urged

Requests that civilians mail their Christmas parcels before Dec. 1 for prompt delivery in the United States in order not to interfere with the flow of wartime supplies to the battlefronts were made today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, head of the Boston Postal District, and Leonard F. Whidden, General Agent of the Railway Express Agency in Boston, Cambridge and Somerville.

Handling Christmas parcels mailed to points within the nation is, because of the variety of their sizes and weights, even a greater task for civilian post offices than was the distribution of the tonnage received for overseas Christmas shipment, according to Mr. Connelly. With storage cars and boxcars at a premium, he said, the post office will run into extreme difficulties unless there is public co-operation in complying with voluntary closing dates set by the Office of Defense Transportation.

When questioned as to how the overseas Christmas cards were coming in, Mr. Connelly said: "It is estimated that some 2,000,000 Christmas cards will be mailed in the nation for overseas delivery. Boston is the largest postal district in the nation and I hope that the millions to be deposited here will soon make their appearance so that we may start them overseas before the domestic Christmas rush begins in November."

Delay in forwarding Yuletide gifts at home may make "bottlenecks" that could result in delays in transit and delivery and even hamper the war effort, Mr. Whidden pointed out. The Office of Defense Transportation has asked the railroads, the postoffices, and the nation's principal package carriers to assist in the drive to get packages mailed early, he said.

Reconversion to Oil Heat Permitted for N. E. Homes

Good-by to coal dust and ashes. It's back to oil heat for many New Englanders who, two years ago—when fuel oil was a scarce commodity in the East—set aside their oil-burning units and laid in a supply of coal or coke.

Permission to reconvert to oil followed swiftly on the heels of last week's announcement by the Oil Heat Institute of New England that the Petroleum Administration for War had made such a recommendation to the Office of Price Administration.

Just now many homes will be affected by this permission is not known. Nor has it been possible to obtain exact oil gallonage figures. But, it is estimated by Regional OPA officials that not more than 5,000 New Englanders switched to coal two winters ago.

And just how many of these will immediately take advantage of the newly granted permission to go back to oil is not known.

Furthermore, while the OPA has made the announcement that permission to reconvert will be granted about Nov. 1, the actual date has not been set. However, the interim will give householders an opportunity to get their orders in early for re-installations.

When it comes to the subject of new oil-burner installations, in homes which never burned oil before, Fred N. Beckwith, Executive Secretary of the Oil Heat Institute of New England, said today that, "as a matter of fact, if such installations were permitted, the oil supply problem would not get out of hand, since it is estimated that, today, there are only about 18,000 new oil-burner units on hand in the whole country. If all restrictions were removed, these would not go very far," he added.

The Government has provided for the manufacture of about 30,000 additional new units, Mr. Beckwith continued. These have been assigned for distribution to the last quarter of 1944, but they will not come into use until some time next year. An additional 30,000 units each quarter is provided for, or 120,000 new oil-burning units for the year, he added.

In making the announcement regarding reconversion, the OPA said that improved fuel-oil supplies also had made possible a boost of about 50 per cent in the rations of heavy residual fuel oil, used principally in hotels, apartment houses, and large buildings. Despite the improved supplies, the OPA added, there is not a sufficient quantity of home-heating oil available to warrant increasing current rations.

Under the new program, all except those who use light oil for processing, such as production of high-pressure steam, and those larger users of more than 10,000 gallons a season, will be able to reconvert.

Conservatory Concert

Advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music will appear as soloists in a concert Monday, Oct. 30, at 8:15 p. m. in George W. Brown Hall, 294 Huntington Ave. Those who will take part will be Elizabeth Scher, Felicia Vincenzi, Elizabeth Walker, Virginia Sellars, Lois Schaefer, Ann Very, Mildred Moore, Phyllis Knox and John di Francesco. The concert is open to the public.

Pay Ceilings Protested By Transit Men

Objections of street car and bus line employees and employers to ceiling wage rates tentatively set for the transit companies of New England under a recent directive issued by Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, were voiced today at a public hearing in the Federal Building, called by the New England War Labor Board.

Representing the public members of the War Labor Board at the hearing were Judge Oliver M. Branch and Saul Wallen. Industry was represented by Edward Dana, Clarence McDavitt, Forrest Eaton, and Joseph Burns; and labor was represented by John J. McConneil, Michael Walsh, Frank Heavey, and Salvatore Camillio.

Tentative Rates Fixed

Harley Simpson, spokesman for the American Transit Association, argued for the street car and bus companies at the hearing, and Eli Oliver was the leading spokesman for the Amalgamated Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

The ceiling wage has been tentatively fixed at 65 cents an hour for employees of transit companies in towns up to 50,000 population; 85 cents an hour where the population is from 50,000 to 100,000; 95 cents an hour for 100,000 to 1,000,000 population, and $1 an hour for populations more than 1,000,000. This tentative wage ceiling applies to the Boston Elevated and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.

Tributary Lines

Most of the argument today concerned tributary lines serving suburban and small town districts in New England and employing comparatively few workers. Of 19 secondary groups serving in the Boston area, nine have wage ceilings ranging from 60 to 75 cents an hour; six groups have 80-cent minimums, and four have from 90 to 97 cents an hour scales.

Objections were raised by company representatives to an increase in rates in the New Bedford and Pittsfield areas.

Testimony at the hearing was taken under advisement by the board, which will make adjustments and set up rates for all the New England companies. The wage scales, even when permanent, will not be mandatory for either the union or the companies.

Religious Phase in Luce Speech Causes Lookout for Vote Shifts

Political leaders and observers are today evaluating the effect of the recent Boston speech of Representative Claire Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, in which she asserted that freedom and survival of religion are at stake in the present campaign.

The Connecticut Representative, who was winding up a nationwide tour in the interests of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, chose the anti-Communist City of Boston, with its many Roman Catholics, in which to deliver her strongest anti-Communist speech of the campaign. Thus party leaders are watching carefully for any shift of voters to the Dewey-Bricker ticket resulting from the address.

Mrs. Luce charged that President Roosevelt, in seeking a fourth term, was walking into a trap set for him by an international pressure group, headed by Earl Browder, Sidney Hillman, and other forces that had "bought their way" into the Democratic Party.

Browder's Book

Charging that "the insidious attack on America's inner spiritual confidence has been going on for a long time," Mrs. Luce added that "this year it has been sharply dramatized for us by two men—Earl Browder and Sidney Hillman. . . .

"For one thing, Earl Browder is the only man in America who has written a book which claims to be an exposition of Mr. Roosevelt's actual postwar foreign policy. According to Mr. Browder, Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy follows the Communist Party line 100 per cent. . . .

"The basic school book fact about Mr. Browder is that he was and is the official head of a Party in the United States dedicated to the overthrow of the American form of Government—a Party now powerfully merged into the historic Democratic Party.

"But we must look even deeper to find what manner of man Earl Browder is, . . . it is now that we come to the essentially significant words of Earl Browder—I quote: 'The Communist Party is the enemy of religion' and the more the masses 'participate in the revolution, the less likelihood is there of the Church becoming any essential feature of the new social setup.'"

Religion's Survival at Stake

Asserting that survival of religion is at stake in the campaign, she said that Mr. Browder's statement that "the Communist Party is the enemy of religion" was abhorreat particularly to New England and its spiritual tradition.

Mrs. Luce added that "We believe in free speech . . . but we do not have to be the political partners of the political enemies of all religion. The most senseless and the cruelest bigotry in the world is the bigotry of an atheist. Thus, it has happened this year, that a vote for Mr. Roosevelt becomes a vote for intolerance. A vote for Mr. Dewey is also a vote against the most vicious form of intolerance ever advanced in America."

Mrs. Luce charged that "Hillman's PAC is doing for Communism exactly what Communist strategy for the United States calls for—and doing it, of course, far better and far more dangerously than Browder could do it himself."

Insisting that Communist penetration of the United States has reached the crucial stage, Mrs. Luce added:

"Today, the Communist-Hillman combine has a fiscal stake in the Democratic Party—it is putting up most of the money. The Communist-Hillman combine has a power interest in the Democratic Party. In the northern Democratic states, it will supply or claim to have supplied the biggest block of votes for President. And financially the Communist-Hillman combine has a foreign policy stake in the Democratic Party, for it is now close to being able to high pressure the Government of the United States."

Mrs. Luce questioned whether President Roosevelt, if re-elected, could deal frankly with Soviet Russia, a country that had the power to subject him to political pressure at home, through the ballot box.

"This, then, is the amazing situation. A President of the United States is, for whatever reason, walking right into a trap set for him by an international pressure group, and if the American people should let him get caught in that trap the majority of Congress will automatically be sucked into it."

Address of Management

Elliot Boardman of the Federal Reserve Bank will address the opening meeting of the Boston Chapter, Society for the Advancement of Management, tonight in the Hotel Contiental, Cambridge. His subject is: "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Compromise Ends Sargent Argument

Boston University's agreement to drop one word from the announced new official name of Sargent College, has satisfied students and alumnae, and put a close to what threatened to be a serious argument.

After conference with Joseph A. Conway, the attorney representing the students and alumnae of the former Sargent School of Physical Education, President Daniel L. Marsh announced that "this department shall in the future be known officially and otherwise as the Boston University College of Physical Education for Women, Sargent College." In his similar announcement last Friday, which initaited all the argument, Dr. Marsh had said the final part of the official name would be "formerly Sargent College." The students and alumnae, as well as Mrs. Frank Lyman, Jr., granddaughter of Ledyard Sargent, professed themselves satisfied with the compromise."

WINDSOR Button Shop

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La Guardia to Head Speakers For Roosevelt-Truman Oct. 27

Political Roundup

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City will head the list of speakers at a Symphony Hall rally Friday evening, Oct. 27, staged by the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Truman, it was announced today.

Other celebrities who will speak at the rally will include Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Howard Mumford Jones, Professor of English and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, Fay Wray, stage and screen star, and Diana Barrymore, youngest member of the noted theater family.

Also on the speaking program are Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary-Treasurer of the Typographical Union, American Federation of Labor, and State Representative Enrico Cappucci.

Cahill Warns

A return of "machine politics" to Beacon Hill was held by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill as inevitable if his Democratic opponent for the governorship, Mayor Tobin of Boston, is elected in November.

In a statement for publication the Lieutenant Governor last night charged Mayor Tobin with being an exponent of "machine politics."

"We had our experience with machine politics in State affairs not so long ago," Lieutenant Governor Cahill said. "There has been a welcome absence from machine politics in State affairs these last six years under the Saltonstall-Cahill Administration. But the voters will recall the extravagances, the disorders, the rackets, the scandals which marked the conduct of State business under a Democratic Administration."

Tobin Air-Minded

Airfields easily accessible from every Massachusetts community were advocated by Mayor Tobin at rallies in southwestern Massachusetts yesterday. Speaking at Southbridge, Webster, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Blackstone the Democratic candidate for Governor forecast a tremendous postwar use of airplanes for both cargo and passenger traffic.

Outlining a chain of airfields throughout the State to be located so that no point would be more than a 30-minute automobile trip from the nearest flying field, the Mayor proposed that construction be financed by a tax on gasoline consumed by airplanes in the same manner that the automobile gas tax is used for the construction of roads and highways.

Biennials Favored

Harvey G. Turner of Andover, chairman of the Committee for the Continuation of Biennial Sessions, said today that Governor Saltonstall, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, and other State officials have favored retention of biennial sessions. Two former Republican Governors of Massachusetts, Frank G. Allen and Channing H. Cox, are members of the Committee.

Bromfield to Speak

Louis Bromfield, nationally known novelist, will be chief speaker at a Symphony Hall meeting tonight sponsored by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

The author, formerly affiliated with the Democratic Party, is supporting the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as a protest against the fourth term.

Governor Saltonstall, Lieutenant Governor Cahill, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will be on the platform and will speak briefly. Representative Christian A. Herter of the Tenth Congressional District, will introduce Mr. Bromfield.

Mrs. Luce Scored

In a radio speech last night United States Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Boston, charged that Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R), of Connecticut, has "injected the contemptible issue of intolerance into the presidential campaign."

He charged that the Republicans are in an effort "to win this campaign by arousing our fears, if they can."

President's Wife

The talk by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, on "The Problems of the Returning Servicemen" before the students of Simmons College, Boston, during the noon assembly, Friday, Oct. 27, will be rebroadcast over radio station WNAC and the Yankee Network at 3 p. m. The Simmons meeting is open to students of the College only.

Logan Airport Plans Approved

Plans for construction of runways in three principal wind directions at Logan International Airport, East Boston, instead of the four-direction plan originally laid out, were approved today by the Executive Council. The revised plans were submitted by the State Department of Public Works.

Under the original plan for development of the East Boston airport, four 7,000-foot runways were to be constructed immediately with four additional parallel runways, 1,000 feet apart, to be added later.

The plans approved today call for immediate construction of three 7,000-foot runways, one of which is now being finished by the Gahagan Construction Corporation of New York City. These plans also provide for ultimate construction of three additional parallel runways, 1,500 feet apart. The east-west runway, under this plan, would eventually be extended to 10,000 feet.

The Council also approved award of contracts to the Gahagan company for pumping 10,000,000 yards of hydraulic fill for construction of two 7,000-foot runways at the airport. Total cost of the work will be $2,170,000.

Saltonstall's War Emergency Fund Of $11,000,000 Less Than Half Spent

Less than half of Governor Saltonstall's $11,000,000 war emergency fund, set up to meet extraordinary expenses arising out of war conditions, has been expended, State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley announced.

Present balance in the fund, the Auditor reported, is $5,745,131.37.

Largest single item of expenditure listed in the audit report was one totaling more than $1,800,000 for temporary salary increases for State employees because of wartime cost of living increases.

Of this amount $86,595 went to the Executive Department; $102,335 to the Dtpartment of Education; $735,900 to the Department of Mental Health; $162,095 to the Department of Public Welfare; $138,830 to the Department of Public Health and $197,630 for "personal service accounts in the highway fund."

Other items of expenditures shown in the report, included: $462,500 for uniforms and equipment for the State Guard; $40,000 for military training; $19,500 for war emergency printing; $93,473 for care and maintenance of children; $195,274 for additional expenses in connection with the U. S. Army program at State College in Amherst and $32,900 at the State Reformatory.

The report shows that the $11,000,000 war emergency fund was made up of $7,500,000 appropriated by the 1943 Legislature; plus $2,995,601.83 transferred from departmental appropriations not required by the special legislative session of 1942 and an additional $504,398.12 remaining from 1941 appropriations.

Mail Overseas Cards Now

Christmas cards for overseas should be mailed now, according to postal and military officials who point out that 200,000,000 greeting cards are expected to be sent overseas from the United States for the coming Yuletide season. Each and every card must be handled a minimum of 10 times, it was estimated. All cards for overseas must be in sealed envelopes, carry first-class postage, and be mailed by Nov. 15. Those going to the Far East or other remote localities should be mailed now, the public were warned.

General Strong Wins The Legion of Merit

CAPE ELIZABETH, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Legion of Merit was presented today to Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong, Commanding General of the Bermuda Base Command from 1941 until his transfer to Portland recently as Commanding General of the Portland harbor defenses.

The decoration was presented by Maj. Gen. F. Q. C. Gardner, Commanding General of the Northeastern Sector, Boston, who said "great tact, energy, judgment, common sense, and ability were required to establish the Bermuda defenses at a time when they were so desperately important."

Kiwanis Club Luncheon

His own story on what happened to the League of Nations "plank" at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920 is to be related by Edward Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, scheduled speaker tomorrow at the regular luncheon session of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine.

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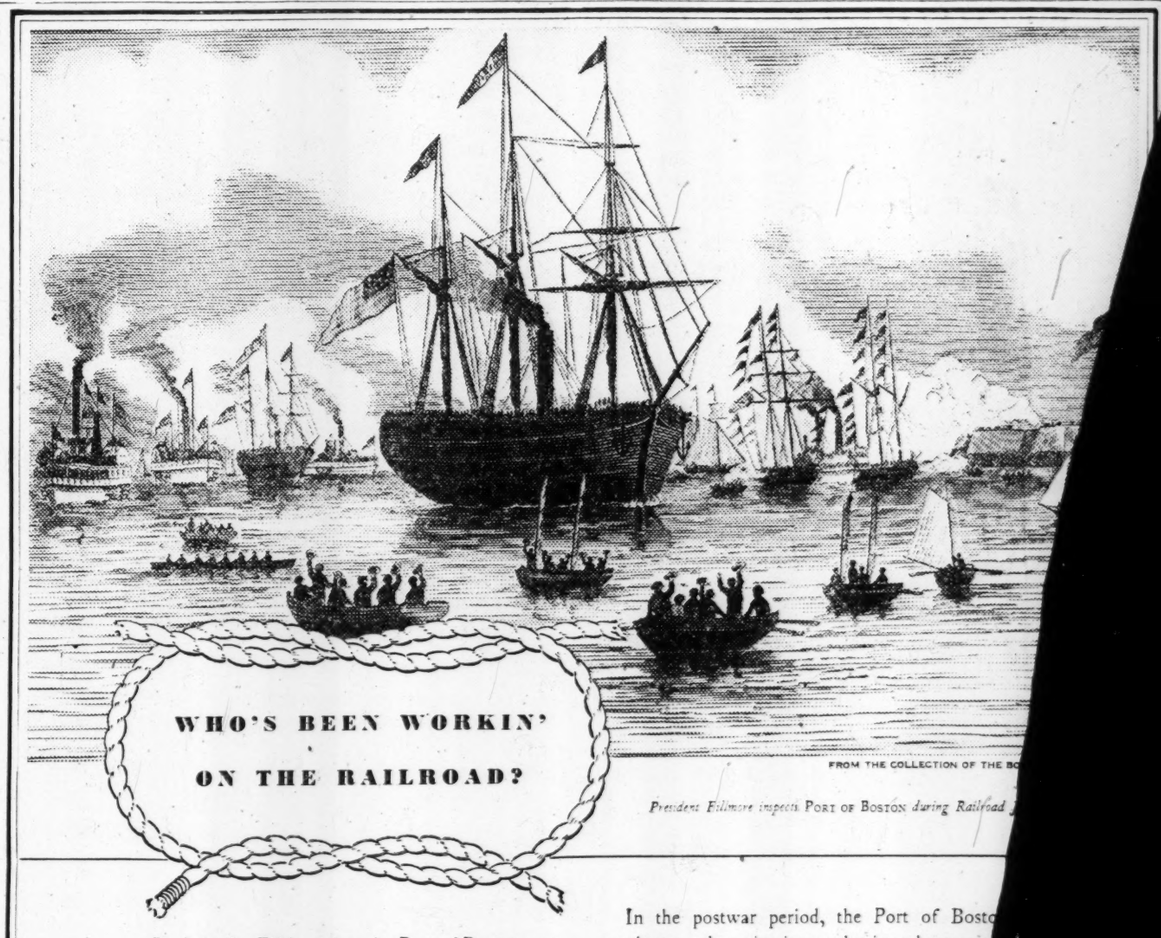

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Brian Donlevy, Ray Milland, George Coulouris in New Films

Opening today at the Keith Memorial is "The Master Race," an anti-Nazi film starring George Coulouris, Osa Massen, and Carl Esmond. On the stage at each performance today will be Hildegarde Cunow, who will tell her own experience of Nazi brutality. Personal appearances will be made also by Nancy Gates, Eric Feldary, Rosemary La Planche, Jason Robards, Greta Christiansen, and 3-year-old Ghislaine Perreau.

The story begins with the collapse of the German armies and describes efforts to prepare for a third world war. The climax, it is said, takes place in a prison camp in which the conspirators kill their fellows but are themselves exposed and brought to justice.

Mr. Coulouris plays the role of a Junker; Stanley Ridges an American Army doctor; Helen Beverly a collaborationist; Nancy Gates, her daughter; Carl Esmond, a Russian doctor; and Osa Massen, the mother of an illegitimate child.

'An American Romance'

Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards, and Walter Abel head the cast for "An American Romance," MGM's two-and-a-half hour Technicolor production about the rise of an immigrant from poverty to riches, which comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Mr. Donlevy plays the role of the Slovak lad who arrives almost penniless in New York, goes to work as a miner, gradually pushes his way to the top in industry, and becomes a success as a manufacturer of automobile bodies.

The story begins at about the turn of the century, continues through the first world war and comes up to the present conflict. It is concerned with the family life of the hero as well as his business achievements.

Ann Richards plays the part of his wife and Walter Abel is his business associate. John Qualen and Horace McNally are prominent in the cast.

'Till We Meet Again'

A war romance, "Till We Meet Again," starring Ray Milland and Barbara Britton, heads the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The setting is France and the story is said to be about a novitiate nun who leaves a Roman Catholic convent to join the underground movement. Prominent also in the story is an American aviator who had been forced down in France. Frank Borzage directed and the cast includes Lucile Watson, Walter Slezak, and Vladimir Sokoloff.

The other feature, "The Great Moment" is Preston Sturges' account of Dr. William Morton, the Boston dentist, and his discovery of anaesthesia. Joel McCrea and Betty Field head a cast which includes William Demarest, Porter Hall, Harry Carey, and Franklin Pangborn.

At RKO-Boston

At the RKO-Boston beginning Thursday the stage show will include Perry Como, and Clyde Lucas with his orchestra. On the screen will be "Bride by Mistake," with Alan Marshal and Laraine Day.

'Janie' at Uptown

Ann Harding, Joyce Reynolds and Edward Arnold head the cast of "Janie," which comes Thursday to the Uptown. The other feature will be "The Mask of Demetrios," starring Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre.

'The Conquering Hero'

Preston Sturges' new comedy, "Hail the Conquering Hero," will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. Eddie Bracken, William Demarest, Ella Raines, Raymond Walburn, and Freddie Steele are the principal players. The plot is about a Marine, discharged from the service because of a slight ailment, who dreads to go home until his fellow Marines invent a heroic career for him. Then the comic complications begin.

The other feature will be "Oh What a Night," a comedy romance, featuring Edmund Lowe and Jean Parker.

At the Exeter

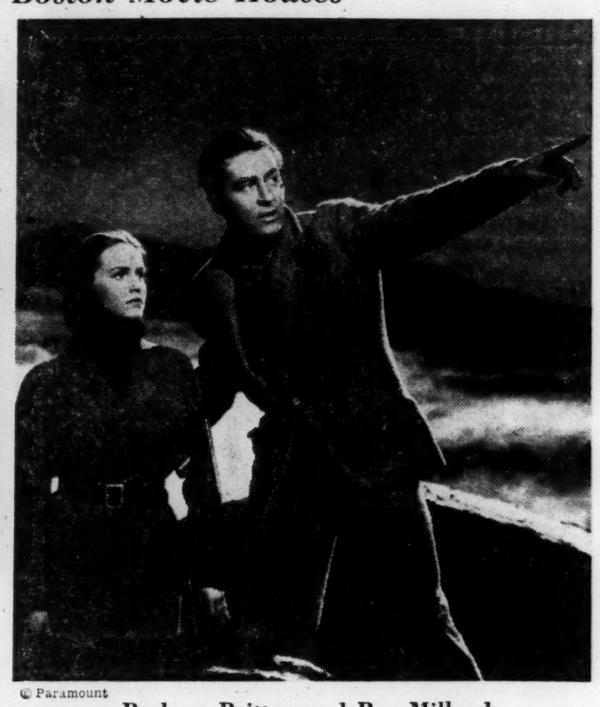
"Greenwich Village," the Technicolor musical starring Carmen Miranda and Don Ameche, will come to the Exeter Thursday. The other feature will be the English Film, "Escape to Danger," with Eric Portman and Ann Dvorak.

'Inside France'

"Inside France," a World-in-Action release, will be included in the program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday.

Three New Films Coming Thursday to Boston Movie Houses

Brian Donlevy in 'An American Romance'
Detail from the film coming to the State and Orpheum



© Paramount
Barbara Britton and Ray Milland
In "Till We Meet Again," due at the Metropolitan

© Paramount
William Demarest and Eddie Bracken
In "Hail the Conquering Hero," coming to the Paramount and Fenway

Harriet's Husband

Robert Emhardt, who is Helen Hayes' leading man in "Harriet" at the Colonial, recalls a conversation he had with Guy Monypenny, assistant stage manager for the company.

Two years ago they were in Boston with the Lunts in "The Pirate." After the theater they went to a cafeteria, and there Mr. Emhardt dreamed of a glamorous future.

"I have played two years with the Lunts. Now the one thing I would like to do is to act with Helen Hayes!" he said.

The next autumn he was signed to understudy Rhys Williams in the part of Calvin Stowe, Harriet's husband. A year ago, when Mr. Williams was unable to give the evening performance, Mr. Emhardt took over the role on three hours notice. He played in the part for ten days. The following spring, he was Calvin Stowe for the last four weeks of the New York run. This autumn he signed a run-of-the-play contract to tour with the play until June.

His wife, Martha Jones, met him while they both were working with the Lunts in "The Pirate." Miss Jones is now with the "Harriet" company as Mary Beecher Perkins.

Mr. Emhardt has played with the Lunts in "There Shall Be No Night" and "The Pirate" in this country. In London, after winning the Kendall prize at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, he was employed by Michael McOwen to appear with Michael Redgrave, Colin Keith-Johnson, Stephen Haggard, and other distinguished English actors. At the Academy he was coached by Mme. Alice Gachet of the Comedie Française.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YVARN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events Version Barrigel. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 5.88 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London 8:30 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. Shakespeare's Characters. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Scottish Orchestra. GRS, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRG, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Paul Lauritz at Vose's

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries oil paintings by Paul Lauritz will be on view to Nov. 10.

Born in Norway, Mr. Lauritz is now a resident of Southern California. He is president of the California Art Club and has been the recipient of more than three dozen prizes and awards. This is his first exhibition in New England.

There is a general title for this exhibition, "Hills and Valleys of California." All the pictures treat the eventful terrain, the mountain slopes, the valley folds, the changing skies. Mr. Lauritz never tires of the theme with its many variations. Over and over again the green hills, the velvety grass and the rolling contours appear, with some mutation. The color, the light, the atmosphere are conditioned by season, time of day, weather. The painter employs all the subtleties he has cultivated to convey the differences.

Mr. Lauritz does not dwell emphatically upon those charms which typify California in fact and legend. The sunshine is not exceedingly bright and the vegetation not exaggeratedly lush. Subdual is in his favor; he avoids the quick and cursory effect, preferring a more delicate and sustained portrayal.

One of the handsomest canvases is "Spring Rains, California." Mr. Lauritz has indicated sensitively the effect of moisture on color and light of the vegetation. "Heart of the Mountains" shows the silhouettes of craggy ridges against the sky. "Desert Snow" is a charming scene showing the awkward Joshua trees bent under the weight of snow.

The California pictures show a tendency towards fleecy texture and softened contour, a usage cultivated fairly commonly in recent years by artists who have scorned the various trends of modern French painting.

Mr. Lauritz has painted scenes of Norway and Alaska. "Coast of Norway" shows a high surf lashing against rocky ledges. **D. A.**

Cellist and Conductor

Yves Chardon, the violoncellist, a while ago figuring in the Boston concert community as the leader of the Chardon String Quartet, has moved up in artistic ranking, being appointed to the post of assistant conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, relieving on occasion the regular conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos. Mr. Chardon, remembered as a player in the Boston Symphony, holds the place of solo cellist in the Minneapolis organization.

Theramin Recital

Lucie Bigelow Rosen is announced by the Music Department of Harvard University to give a recital on the theramin at Paine Hall, Cambridge, on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 22. The recital is free and open to the public.

In Olsen-Johnson Show

Kathryn Lee, who appeared in Vincent Youmans' rather temporary "Ballet Revue" last season, and later in the New Opera Company's "Helen Goes to Troy," and William Archibald, a former Humphrey-Weidman dancer, will be seen in the new Olsen and Johnson musical, "Laffing Room Only."

Guide to New Films

AMERICAN ROMANCE—Cavalcade of American industry from 1898 to the present day, in Technicolor, with Brian Donlevy as penniless immigrant who rises to wealth and power. M. Y.

CONSPIRATORS—Exciting romantic spy melodrama with exceptional cast headed by Hedy Lamarr and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

DARK MOUNTAIN—Program melodrama about hero who outwits ruthless husband of heroine. M. Y.

RAINBOW—Russian drama of Nazi occupation of a Ukrainian village, needlessly drawn-out in its depiction of suffering, but powerful and well-acted.—M.

WHEN STRANGERS MARRY — Fair murder-mystery melodrama.—M.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Harvey," by Mary Chase. Starring Frank Fay. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"No Way Out," by Owen Davis. Featuring Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Sleep, My Pretty One," by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett. Starring Pauline Lord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50; "Atlantic City," Constance Moore. 1:30, 4:55. Sneak Preview, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"The Master Race," Stanley Ridges, George Coulouris. 9:25, 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Claudia," Robert Young. 2:52, 6:15, 9:38. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 1:10, 4:33, 7:56.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—What to Do with Germany." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Modern—"Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.

Orpheum—"The Impatient Years," Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:39, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ever Since Venus," Ina Ray Hutton, Hugh Herbert. 11:05 a. m., 2:14, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Music in Manhattan," Ann Shirley, Dennis Day, Philip Terry. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"The Impatient Years," Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman, Charles Coburn. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "Ever Since Venus," Ina Ray Hutton, Hugh Herbert. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"That Men May Live," "Radio Melodies," "John Nesbitt," "National and War News," comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"The North Africa Campaign," "Popular Science Review," "Musical Review," "Evolution of American Art," "Kentucky Bluegrass," "Little Lulu," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 2:40, 5:25, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball. 1:30, 7:35.
Allston: "This is the Life," Susanna Foster, D. O'Connor. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman.
Regent: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, George Delaney.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Sons of the Desert," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart. 3:55, 6:50, 10:05. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor. 2, 5:15, 8:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Meet the People," Dick Powell, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Claudia," Robert Young. 2, 8.
University: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn. 2:10, 5:25, 8:40. "The March of Time." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 3:34, 9:29. "Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:33, 7:58.
Park: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Secrets of Scotland Yard."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Moonlight and Cactus," the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolph Menjou.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 1:48, 4:56, 7:46. "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin. 3:05, 6:05, 9:03.
Auditorium: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn, Wanda McKay.
Mystic: "The Girl Who Dared," Peter Cookson. 1:52, 7, 9:57. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 3:21, 8:21.
Maplewood: "The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 3:27, 9:27. "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carrol Naish. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 3:23, 8:24. "Block Busters," East Side Kids. 2:18, 7:10, 9:57.
Orpheum: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:35, 8:20. Short subjects, 1:45, 7:30.

MEDFORD — Medford: "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova.
Fellsway: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Evelyn Williams. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Capitol: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry.
Strand: "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche. "Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy.
Alhambra: "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra, George Murphy. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt. 2:05, 7:50. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. "Shake Hands with the Murderer," Frank Jenks.
Coolidge: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Marv Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Studio pgm	"Beautiful Music"	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; J. Dorsey's Or.
4:15 Studio program	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Political talk; Music	Erskine Hawkins' Or.
4:30 Help Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:45	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Mannina, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, me	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Kay Kyser's Or.
5:15	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life": sk.	"Chick Carter": sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Gennar and Bobby
5:45 'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; Sports-News	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby": quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Popular music	"Scramby Amby": quiz	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	Political speakers
7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: western drama	Dick Preston, songs	Clarence A. Barnes, talk	Irish-American amateur program
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch		John Barry comments	Republican State Com.	
8:00 Jack Carson Show	News commentator	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Soldiers Vote Com.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; E. Howard;	Stop That Villain; quiz	Tommy Cagge's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls": drama	Henny Youngman, me	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
9:00 Frank Sinatra; Milton Berle, guest	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show; Leonard Sues, tr'm't	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classic Album: Franck: Symphony in D minor
9:15	Network program	Quentin Reynolds, po-	"Screen Test"	Classic Album: Franck:
9:30 'Which Is Which':	Quentin Reynolds, po-	litical talk; drama	Barbara Luddy in "Rebel Girl"	Symphony in D minor
9:45 Quiz; Ken Murray	litical talk; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"		
10:00 Gov Thos E Dewey	Raymond Gram Swing	"Mr. District Attorney"	Sumner Welles, comint	Local sports
10:15 Gov Thos E Dewey	Ted Malone, comment	Kay Kyser's College of	"Tobin for Governor"	Local sports
10:30 Nelson Eddy; Rob't	The Symphonette, with	Musical Knowledge,	"Tobin for Governor"	Local sports
10:45 Armbruster's Or.	M. Piastro, conductor	starring Phil Harris	Parade; Music	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	News service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Or.	News; Elmer N. Eddy	Radio Newsreel	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30 Hilde Somer, pianist; B. Herrmann	Fishermen's program	Weather; Bump Hadley	The Cisco Kid; drama	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra; News	Hopkins Presents: 'Mr. Pim Passes By'	The Cisco Kid; drama	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade";	Musical program	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis,	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious program
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air;	Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; drama
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organist
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Political; Music; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00 "Amanda": sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now, Voyager"; drama	"Tobin for Governor"	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; music	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Midday Melodies	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Backbase Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Glamour Time"; songs	Curtain Time; with
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00 Dramatic sketch	WHDH Studio Orch.	"The Guiding Light": sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 'Two on a Clue': sk	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music, News
2:30 Dramatic serial	American Indian songs	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	"Irish Melodies"
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Studio pgm	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs,	Popular music; Songs,	"Backstage Wife"; sk.,	Walter Compton, news,	News; Les Brown's Or.
4:15	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Concert orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30 Vets' Information	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; news	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; C. Spivack's Or.
5:15	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Portia sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	'Ginger and Bobby"
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	'Ginger and Bobby"
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	News; Musicale
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; Sports news	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Popular music	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Democratic State Com.	News; Tass talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Erwin P. Dorch, Music	Bob Burns; Shirley	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Concert music	Ross; orch.; guest star	Republican State Com.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:00 'Suspense'; V Bruce,	News commentator	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'The Night Man'	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Eric Blore; Robt Young	Keys to Melody	Eddie Berry's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting	Dinah Shore's Open	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Political talk
8:45	See Harold L Ickes; Sen	House; Eddie Cantor	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00 Mal. Bowes Amateur Program	H Ferguson; Debate on	Music Hall; Geo. Murphy; Igor Gorin	Gabriel Heatter, news,	Classical Album: Haydn:
9:15 "Corliss Archer"	"Roosevelt or Dewey"	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	'Screen Test"	Symphony No. 101
9:30 "Corliss Archer"	Louis Armstrong's Or.	soloists; orchestra	"Starlight Serenade";	(Clock)
9:45 "Corliss Archer"	Dance orchestra; drama		Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Sen. Joseph H. Ball, tlk	Abbott & Costello show	Henry Gladstone, news	Local sports
10:15 Sec. Jas. Forrestal	Henry Wallace, political	Abbott & Costello show	W. L. Hutcheson, AFOL	Local sports
10:30 Ray Bloch's Or.; L.	Sen. Harry S. Truman	'March of Time'; dr.;	"Parade"; music	Local sports
10:45 Douglas; L Rainer	Sen. Harry S. Truman	music; guest stars	Parade; Music; Morgan 5	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jazz Album
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Bos. Symphony Preview	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel"	Jazz Album
11:30 "Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Fernando Alvarez	Concert Miniature; news	Lima; soloist; chorus	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; News

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3 Generations Take Part In Club Meeting

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three generations took part today in the 50th anniversary observance of the Hyde Park Current Events Club. One feature of the special program was a sketch of the Club's history by Mrs. Clarence Bryant, daughter of the founder, Mrs. Louise Wood.

Mrs. Wood's great-grandchildren, Charles Philips Emerson, age 2½, and Cynthia Jane Hurlbert, aged three, brought in the cake and blew out the candles. Their respective mothers, granddaughters of the founder, were also present.

Three generations of another family that has been prominent in the Club's history also took part in today's celebration, Mrs. L. S. Evans, second president of the club, her daughter, Mrs. Charles Aiden, who is also a member, and Miss Barbara Alden. The letter, with Miss Antoinette Lee, entertained the guests with a program of "Spotlight Miniatures."

In high school when her mother founded the Club, Mrs. Bryant remembers well some of the early meetings, including the first. Only 27 women answered the original invitation, but within four years there were 210 members, she said. The aim of the Club was to study current events in relation to the members' own lives, and many were the debates over woman's suffrage and civil service reform. They worked hard, she recalled, to secure better playgrounds, a safe water supply, and district nurses for their community.

Among her many community activities, Mrs. Wood served as the first woman on the Hyde Park School Committee. Mrs. Bryant commented in an interview that the present Boston School Survey report would have been one of the first things her mother would have tried to interest the Club in supporting.

Today's meeting combined the anniversary observance and Fifth District Presidents' Day. Mrs. G. W. Rich, District Director, was one of the guests of honor, together with Mrs. A. Chesley York, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John Wolf, President, presided.

Co-chairmen of the day were Mrs. O. W. Stewart and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, both past-presidents. Their committee included Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Horace Case, Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, Mrs. Harold Merrow, Mrs. Robert Schwinn

Negro Artist Tells on Canvas Story of His Race's Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A Negro makes his statement in art about his own race—their historical trek to the North for jobs and improved conditions, and their part in the United States Coast Guard service—in an exhibition of 70 paintings at the Museum of Modern Art. The artist is Jacob Lawrence, winner of a $500 prize in the 1943 Artists for Victory exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and recently transferred from the Coast Guard to the Public Relations branch of the armed services, where he is giving his time to painting.

In 60 paintings arranged in succession around the gallery, his series "Migration of the Negro" depicts human incidents and conditions associated with the southern Negro's journey to northern industrial centers.

"In every town Negroes were leaving by the hundreds," Mr. Lawrence said. "The trains are packed continually with migrants. Crops are left to dry and spoil. In the North the Negro found better housing, better educational facilities."

While the improvements in Negro welfare are recorded, the complexity and volume of the problems yet to be solved is indicated in many of the paintings. The artist has, however, told his story in a simple narrative fashion without playing upon the emotions of his observers. "He paints facts, not propaganda," Museum officials said. "Yet almost imperceptibly his Coast Guard paintings suggest the gradual beginnings of a solution to the problem so movingly portrayed in the migration series."

One of the paintings in the series pictures the gulf between the black and white groups under the title, "There has always been discrimination." In the Coast Guard group, however, Negroes are seen participating in recreational activities with white men and all serve in war with equal risk.

Poverty-stricken Negroes are shown studying newspapers and letters from friends telling of better opportunities in the North. They sit on back fences to think it over and hold family consultations about whether to start out. Children work hard in the fields; men are arrested on slight provocation which prevents them from starting North; southern employers meet to determine how they can make working conditions attractive enough to keep the Negroes from migrating North.

But North they come, crowding the platforms and trains. They get jobs in factories, meet the danger of race riots, gain new privileges in voting, see their children receive a better education—and keep on coming.

The artist paints his block-like figures in strong primary colors. His Coast Guard series is in his favorite medium, gouache or opaque colors especially treated. One of this group, "Prayer," showing a black man against the deep blue of night, has proved absorbingly impressive to visitors. Another, "The Helmsman," one of the artist's elongated figures is dramatically pictured at his lonely night vigil holding the ship to its right course.

The exhibit will continue through Nov. 5.

Bold Art in Patriotic Theme

The Museum of Modern Art

'Holy Stoning the Deck'

By Negro artist Jacob Lawrence, who has produced several interesting canvases, now on exhibition in New York City, by which he has carried out a record of the Negroes' trek to the North in search of jobs that would afford better living conditions and better education, and made a pictorial narration of the Negro's war service in the United States Coast Guard.

Women's Group Proposes Revision of 'Oaks' Plan

CHICAGA, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has proposed the United Nations hold a full-dress conference to revise the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to provide an international structure "more democratic in character."

A resolution of the League's Executive Board termed the proposals "a negative premise of 'keeping the peace'" instead of the "positive achievement of 'making the peace.'" The resolution also asserted the plans were concerned with "maintaining the status quo rather than dealing affirmatively with the political and economic realities of a dynamic world."

Welles Warns Against Demand for 'Oaks Plan' Perfection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Sumner Welles, one-time undersecretary of state, was on the record here today with a warning that "perfectionists" and other "powerful influences" who are demanding perfection of the Dumbarton Oaks plans before American participation will, if they are successful, block American co-operation in world security.

"The plans laid down at Dumbarton Oaks are far from perfect," Mr. Welles declared at a luncheon sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune and the American Booksellers' Association at Hotel Astor yesterday. He added, however, that "on the whole they constitute a project through which the peoples of the world can obtain peace and security, and through which our own nation can procure safety."

We charge that "perfectionists" were the most dangerous element in the United States at the present time, "possessing great weight with public opinion."

"They insist that it would be better for this nation not to enter any international organization unless it is an organization based upon their own projects," he said. "It is these individuals who may, I think, at this critical moment, be most likely to prevent the achievement of that ultimate end which they themselves in great part sincerely desire to attain."

He warned that there were many powerful influences within America who will do everything in their power to delay action by the Government of the United States on one ground or another.

Question Over Future

He described as "the overpowering question," that of whether the United States today, through international co-operation, goes forward to a better future, or whether by returning to isolation, "it reverts to a course from which it, and the rest of the world, have reaped only disaster."

Robert St. John, radio commentator and writer, recently returned from France and London, described France at the luncheon as "a keg of dynamite," and said the "real collaborators are still loose and Paris knows it and Paris wonders why."

Predicting that revolutions would take place in almost every country in Europe, he said that "people don't want their little kings back or their native fascism." "They want democracy and they want freedom."

Stout-Thompson Armistice Is Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Rex Stout, author, agreed today to remain as officers of Freedom House after the Board of Directors of that organization had rejected their resignations, submitted last week.

Both Miss Thompson, President of Freedom House, and Mr. Stout, a member of the Board, had declared that their personal dispute about Mr. Stout's advocacy of a hard peace for Germany had in no way implicated Freedom House.

Their difference of opinion emerged in the open Friday, when Mr. Stout, Chairman of the Writers' War Board, offered to resign after denying as "wholly untrue" a statement by Miss Thompson that his peace proposals for Germany had been supplying Goebbels with most effective propaganda.

Miss Thompson submitted her resignation on Sunday because, she said, "the premature publicity" given Mr. Stout's resignation would create the misleading impression that Freedom House underwrote her views on the issues which caused the dispute.

The Board, which met yesterday, said in part, that "as no dissatisfaction with Freedom House exists in this dispute the Board declines to accept either resignation and urges both members to dispel any doubts about the position of Freedom House by accepting this decision."

No Gas for Vote Autoing If Other Transport Handy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration says it can't supply extra gasoline rations for private automobile transportation to take voters to the polls where other travel means are available.

The advice came from Price Administrator Chester Boles in a letter to Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has no absentee voting law, and Senator Davis contended many persons from his State working elsewhere would be unable to return to cast their ballots unless allowed extra gas rations.

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JASON ROBARDS—others
APPEARANCES AT
10:45 A. M. | 5:05 P. M.
12:55 P. M. | 7:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M. | 9:20 P. M.
RKO KEITH MEMORIAL

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PAULINE LORD in "Sleep, My Pretty One"
A New Play by CHARLCIE and OLIVER H. P. GARRETT
Directed by ROY HARGRAVE
PLYMOUTH LAST 6 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
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MESSRS. SHUBERT present
"NO WAY OUT"
A new play by OWEN DAVIS
with ROBERT KEITH IRENE HERVEY VIOLA FRAYNE VIOLA ROACHE
SHUBERT LAST 7 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TODAY
MATS.: TODAY & TOM'W, 2:30
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Brannwell FLETCHER Florence REED Diana BARRYMORE
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HELEN HAYES in "HARRIET"
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LEE BOWMAN
"IMPATIENT YEARS"
"Ever Since Venus"
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DEAN CORNWELL pictures the determined dreamer who sees untold opportunity in the shining horizon of a land of promise.

JOHN JONES, in his beautiful painting, has caught the spirit of a young girl's faith in the man she loves and their future together.

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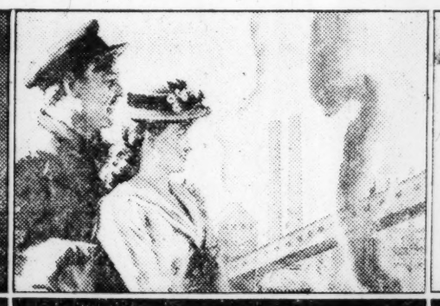

DUDLEY GLOYNE SUMMERS portrays the supreme confidence of youth as Steve Dangos points out to his bride the world he will conquer!

Illustrator ALBERT DORNE in his drawing amusingly reveals the warm humor of the family riding in the early automobile that led to fame and fortune.

PETER HELCK portrays the immigrant boy facing the giant forces that will shape his future.

German Blitzes in Reverse Await Vital Cities in Ruhr

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 25—It can confidently be stated that if Germany doesn't give in before winter it will be subjected to a sustained bombing of its cities which will make the German blitzes on Coventry and London seem like child's play by comparison. It isn't beyond the realm of possibility that this air offensive can crack the Reich's defenses wide open and conceivably can crack the German collective will to resist.

The American 8th and 15th Air Forces based in Britain and Italy and the British Bomber Command have their air fleets mobilized. Already autumn's great strategic air offensive is under way as successive 1,000-plus raids on Cologne, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Essen, Hanover, Brunswick and other places indicate.

The Bomber Command's 1,000-Lancaster raid on Essen on the night of Oct. 23 when bombs were showered on workshops and rail junctions despite the heavy ack-ack and night-fighter challenges underlines what is authoritatively ahead. It will be remembered that the bombing of Essen opened last year's Ruhr air offensive on March 5, 1943.

As Allied battle lines come nearer to Germany's borders the gap between tactical and strategic bombing lessens; raids on Düsseldorf knock out war plants and scramble the Wehrmacht's supply lines simultaneously. Thus the new air offensive is doing double duty.

Meanwhile, the nearer Allied fighter airfields can be located to Germany, the greater is the Allied fighter cover which can be given to bombers farther into the Reich. The 8th Air Force's 1,100 Fortress-Liberator raid on Oct. 22 was accompanied by more than 750 fighters.

Winter weather presents serious obstacles to any sustained air offensive. But the Americans and British have vastly improved abilities to operate in dense cloud, icing conditions, and cold.

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Titanic Sea Battle Rages Off Philippines

Continued from Page 1

forces headed eastward through the Philippine archipelago.

"The first force, which consisted of three or four battleships, 10 cruisers, and about 13 destroyers, was sighted south of Mindoro and later moved eastward through the Sibuyan Sea. It was attacked repeatedly by carrier aircraft and incomplete reports indicate that all battleships were damaged by bombs, at least one was hit by a torpedo, and one cruiser was torpedoed.

A second enemy force was sighted in the Sulu Sea southwest of Negros Island which consisted of two battleships, one cruiser, and four destroyers. Both battleships were damaged by bombs and the lighter units were severely strafed.

"In the late afternoon of Oct. 23, a third enemy force was located southeast of Formosa approaching from Japanese home waters.

"During the action on Oct. 23, a strong force of shore-based aircraft attacked one of our task groups and succeeded in seriously damaging the U. S. S. Princeton, a light carrier. Subsequently, the Princeton's magazines exploded and the ship, badly crippled, was sunk. Her captain and 133 officers and 1,227 enlisted men were saved. Casualties among her personnel were light. Approximately 150 enemy aircraft were shot down during this attack.

"On Oct. 24, the enemy forces were brought to action. Reports which are as yet incomplete indicate that severe damage has been inflicted on the enemy, that at least one of his large carriers has been sunk and that two others have been severely damaged. General action is continuing."

Tokyo Radio, in unofficial broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted "Japanese naval fire sank four aircraft carriers, two large cruisers, and one destroyer." In the same action, Tokyo reports added, Japanese submarines sank "more than four enemy transports."

Domei, Japanese news agency, described a naval engagement in waters east of the Philippines where it said the American Fleet was "surrounded." Official Japanese communiques did not say precisely where fighting occurred, nor whether naval guns, torpedoes, or bombs accounted for the sinkings.

Tokyo Radio said Japanese planes opened the attack the morning of Oct. 24 (Manila time), damaging five ships. "On Oct. 25," the radiocast continued, "the Japanese naval surface units made contact with the enemy task force."

And there was Tokyo's usual end to its report of naval engagements—"the enemy fleet began fleeing under a smoke screen" with the Japanese "in hot pursuit."

Report Says Nazis To Quit Budapest

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25

The Rome Radio said Oct. 24 that the Germans had ordered the evacuation of Budapest, capital of Hungary. Russian troops last were reported within 50 miles of the great Danubian city.

Philippines:

Americans Free 14 More Towns

Pushing all opposition aside and crushing feeble Japanese counterattacks, American forces liberated 14 more towns and advanced to the outskirts of Tabontabon, eight miles northwest of Dulag, Headquarters announced Oct. 25.

Advances were general along the entire line.

Capture of San Pablo airdrome seven miles west of Dulag was also announced.

The Americans went through defense undergrowth and mud in making a circuitous march of 12 miles to capture the San Pablo field.

Armored units of the 7th Division fanned out to the northward toward Dagami, important road junction at the western edge of Leyte Valley. Elements of the 96th Division advanced to a point nine miles north of Catamon, enveloped Catmon Hill, and pushed on to the approaches of Tabontabon.

Substantial gains west of Palo and Tacloban were made by units of the 10th Corps now pushing ahead from a line of hills seized from the Japanese which dominate the coast between Palo and Tacloban.

In this sector, the Japanese vainly attempted the night infiltration tactics which they employed so successfully in the early days of the war.

Intermittent attacks by few enemy planes continued. American fighter patrols beat them off. At least five Japanese planes were shot down.

Carrier planes from the United States Seventh Fleet are giving the ground forces continued close support, attacking enemy ground installations, supply dumps, and lines of communication.

Destruction or damage of 64 enemy planes on Oct. 22 and 23 was disclosed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The damage was done by American planes striking Japanese airfields in the western Visayas and northern Mindanao.

Western Front:

British Drive On In Holland

British troops, turning flame throwers against German bazooka nests, struck through the big Dutch road junction of 's-Hertogenbosch in mop-up operations, and the Germans fell back in retreat on a 15-mile front above and below that key city.

The road junction was captured except for isolated enemy pockets, a front dispatch said, and supply roads leading north and south were snipped.

Even as the British pressed in the eastern end of the German box salient in southwestern Holland, Canadians bit deeper into the western edge and made progress in two drives to clear the water approaches to Antwerp.

One Canadian prong hit on toward Roosendaal and Bergen op Zoom, 22 and 20 miles north of Antwerp, against strong resistance. The Germans were reported making local withdrawals below Breda and Tilburg, middle strongholds of their line across southwestern Holland from the coast to 's-Hertogenbosch.

Another Canadian column, striking westward, advanced slightly farther into the tip of South Beveland Island. German guns there and on adjacent Walcheren Island command the Schelde estuary lane to Antwerp.

Other Canadians advanced in the diminishing Breskens pocket on the south shore of the estuary opposite Walcheren Island. Fall of Fort Frederik-Hendrik, north of captured Breskens Port, was imminent, said a front report. Below Breskens, the Canadians reached the edge of Ooostburg and cut the Oostburg-Schoondijke road.

The Canadian-British offensives threatened the whole German stand below the Maas River.

German forces endangered in western Holland are known to include patched-up units of eight divisions, the 65th, 59th, 245th, 256th, 346th, 711th, 712th and 719th. About 11,000 of these are sealed off by land on the Schelde estuary islands through Canadian seizure of the neck of the peninsula in a fan-out north and northeast of Woensdrecht.

Eastern Front:

New Soviet Drive Reported by Nazis

Germany announced officially on Oct. 25 a new Russian offensive along the Narew River in Poland between Warsaw and the southern boundary of invaded East Prussia.

The Berlin communiqué said Russian divisions struck from their bridgeheads at Senock and Rozan behind a drumfire artillery barrage and heavy aerial attack. The Soviet infantry and tank forces were reported "checked in heavy fighting in the forests" and subjected to counterattacks in which numerous Russian tanks were declared destroyed.

The Germans have insisted that grand Russian strategy is to coordinate a drive from the Narew to the Baltic port of Danzig, 160 miles from Senock, with the invasion of East Prussia from the north and east. Successful Russian break-throughs from the Narew, where armies of the Czar were beaten decisively in World War I, would outflank the whole 14,000 square miles of East Prussia and the ravaged Polish capital of Warsaw as well. Senock is 15 miles north of Warsaw.

Moscow has not yet announced a Narew offensive. The German communiqué said Nazi counterattacks inside East Prussia had pushed eastward at Russian-held Goldap and southeast of the road center of Gumbinnen. The Russians at midnight said they were within six miles of Gumbinnen, or within artillery range.

Other Russian attacks between Warsaw and the Bug River were reported repulsed.

Marshal Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of Satu Mare, last Romanian city held by the Germans, and near-by Carei. Both are in Transylvania hard by the prewar Hungarian frontier.

Air Over Europe:

A strong force of Allied planes flew over Sweden during the night, dispatches from Stockholm said, possibly striking at German shipping or lending a supporting hand to the Russian offensive in East Prussia.

A Stockholm communiqué said Swedish antiaircraft guns opened up as a "great number" of Allied planes, presumably British, came in over the west coast south as far as Halmstad, 55 miles below Goteborg, and then turned north.

The night operations followed daylight dive-bombing attacks by American fighter-bombers on German transport in the vicinity of Kassel and Hamburg—attacks which went unchallenged by the German Air Force.

While the American Mustangs and Thunderbolts battered German locomotives and rail lines, rocket-firing RAF Typhoons carried out a special raid on what the British Air Ministry described only as "an important military target" at Dortrecht in Holland. The planes blasted for an hour two large buildings in a park with 43,000 pounds of explosives.

Dutch Civilians Hail British Drive on Nazis

By the Associated Press

Before 's-Hertogenbosch, Holland, Oct. 25

Dutch civilians line the roads as the triumphant British Tommies push on toward 's-Hertogenbosch and with joyful smiles offer their pitifully small treasure of food—apples and milk.

Behind them their formerly spick and span homes lie in ruins, gutted or blown into nothingness by British artillery. But the destruction of their homes seems to matter little to these amazing people.

"It is worth it to be free of the Germans," says one elderly woman.

Kyushu:

Superforts Hit Jap Home Isle

Superfortresses of the United States 20th Air Force staged a daylight assault on strategic targets on Kyushu, southernmost of the main Japanese home islands, and the Tokyo Radio said about 100 of the big B-29's participated.

The Japanese radiocast said the Island of Saishu, situated between Kyushu and the China Coast, also was raided but the War Department's first communique made no mention of this.

While the official air-force announcement failed to identify the targets of the Kyushu raid, previous attacks on that Island have been aimed at the steel and war industrial center of Yawata. The last previous raids there, on Aug. 21, were co-ordinated day-and-night attacks.

Greece:

British Patrols Enter Domokos

British patrols following the German withdrawal out of Greece have entered Domokos, 30 miles north of Lamia, Allied Headquarters announced Oct. 25.

The occupation of Lamia, 93 miles northwest of Athens, was announced Oct. 24.

Headquarters also disclosed that the Germans have evacuated the port of Volos, about 45 miles northeast of Lamia.

Robot Bombs:

The Germans fired flying bombs against southern England, including the London area, from planes over the North Sea during the night of Oct. 24-25.

Coastal observers saw at least two buzzbombs exploded in the air by antiaircraft fire. Only a few penetrated the defenses and one crashed in open country.

Flash! Philippine Guerrillas Strike on Long-Planned Signal

Continued from Page 1

the enemy sought to bind them, both physically and spiritually. . . .

"Through the understanding assistance of our Navy I was able to send in by submarines, in driblets at first, arms, ammunition, and medical supplies. The news of the first shipment spread rapidly throughout the Philippines to electrify the people into full returning consciousness that America had neither abandoned nor forgotten them."

General MacArthur told how the supplies continued to grow and that eventually four submarines were committed to the exclusive task of taking them.

He told how the guerrillas obtained the secret defensive plans and instructions of the Commander in Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet which were used to counter American offensive action in the several Pacific areas. In addition, the Americans gained possession of complete information on the strength and distribution of enemy fleets.

Vast Network of Agents

"We are aided," the General said, "by the fact that for many months our plans of campaign have benefited from the hazardous labors of a vast network of agents, numbering into the hundreds of thousands, providing precise, accurate, and detailed information on major enemy moves and installations throughout the Philippine archipelago."

General MacArthur said that on every major island of the Philippines, there are one or more completely equipped and staffed weather observatories. An air-warning system affords visual observation of the air over nearly every square foot of Philippine soil.

"We are aided," he said, "by provision on all inland waterways and coastal areas of complete observation over enemy naval movements, to give immediate target information to our submarines who patrol in and near Philippine waters. This information has contributed to the sinking of enemy shipping of enormous tonnage. And through the same facilities was flashed the warning to our naval forces of the enemy naval concentration off the eastern Philippines during the Marianas operation."

Aided by Guerrillas

General MacArthur disclosed that the Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese Fleets (unidentified) was a prisoner of one of the guerrilla units prior to his passing from injuries received in an airplane accident.

[The Japanese Radio in April, 1943, announced that Admiral Isoroku Lamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been killed. The announcement did not elaborate. He probably is the Admiral referred to by General MacArthur.]

Meanwhile, 4,000 armed guerrillas are aiding American liberation forces as they advance through the mud and rain of Leyte.

The guerrillas, led by Col. Ruperto Kangelon, a Filipino, with an unidentified former United States PT-boat skipper as second in command, aided in preparations for landing of the United States forces. They collected detailed military information and transmitted it by secret means to United States Headquarters.

In turn, the guerrillas were given a schedule of operations in advance of the landings to enable them to evacuate civilians from threatened areas and forewarn them when to go into action.

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U. S. Forces on Leyte Capture Vital Supply Docks at Tacloban

Continued from Page 1

thrown ashore to begin the big job of converting Leyte into a first American base.

Meanwhile, men were loading trucks and hauling supplies on beaches while over their heads warships still lobbed shells, and dive-bombers still screamed down to soften up enemy positions further inland.

Walking along the beaches was like trying to push through a political convention hall on the last night. Men worked all day in tropical heat—oblivious of the war around them. And when night came they continued to work under artificial light occasionally intensified by bursting of star shells to spot night artillery and naval bombardment.

Troops lounged on the beaches in myriads of foxholes, where the assault troops dug in on the first night. Bulldozers cut roads out of an overgrown palm grove just ahead of long lines of trucks and amphibious jeeps.

Troops Aid Natives

And in the midst of this maelstrom of a four-day-old beachhead, a few Filipino mothers with their children gaped in wide-eyed wonderment.

After the first day little driblets of these first-liberated natives came out of hiding to tell, amid weeping and laughing, their story of their sudden happiness.

When night fell they started back to the villages wearing new American Army trousers and carrying primitive food bowls on their heads filled with cans of Spam and G. I. baked beans.

Residents of the town of Palo had little conception of the extent or import of this history-making invasion.

When American troops burst in on them two days after the landing, pushing the last Japanese ahead of them, all of the town's population, including the mayor, gathered in front of the town church and expressed profound gratitude in a multitude of ways and filled their arms with gifts from the troops.

So far invasion troops have had remarkable success in maintaining a policy of not destroying native villages. Tacloban, Palo, and Dulag escaped bomb and shell destruction almost completely and it is doubtful whether a single Filipino citizen was killed.

On one small island off the beach, a Japanese machine gun opened up on the ships moving in to beach. The gunboats pulled in close and practically leveled the island, silencing the fire. Then putting his glasses on the island beach, the startled commander saw nine Filipino women and children close to the water waving to be taken off. The Japanese had been killed but the civilians had a miraculous escape.

At other points along the beach, Filipinos had raised countless white flags on the roofs of nipa huts, notifying the invaders that the area was clear of the enemy and inhabited only by loyal civilians. Over the white flags shells from the warships in the bay continued to scream through the air.

Still the most amazing aspect of this invasion of the Philippines is the complete lack of Japanese naval or air strikes. One or two enemy planes make regular visits at dawn and dusk but they are quickly chased off. One dauntless enemy pilot crashed his plane into the superstructure of an American vessel in the harbor, doing relatively minor damage. But that was the only damage done in four days.

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Franco Faced By New Drive Of Guerrillas

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Clashes between Spanish Republican guerrillas and forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco have spread even into southern Spain, besides the guerrilla raids into northern Spain from France, an officer of the anti-Franco National Spanish Union in Paris declared today.

Madrid meanwhile said all but a handful of the Republicans striking into Spain's Navarra section from France had been wiped out.

The National Spanish Union was formed to unite all anti-Franco Spaniards in France, and claims affiliation with an Underground junta of Madrid. In Paris a union official, Colonel Paz, declared clashes were occurring in Andalusia in southern Spain, as well as in Catalonia and Asturias in northern Spain, and other parts of the country. Forays from the French border continue, he said, but there is little information on these struggles due to scant communications.

Colonel Paz charged that 40,000 Germans from France had taken refuge in Spain, some aiding Franco's forces and others being helped by the Franco Government to go to South America. He also asserted that Roman Catholics in Spain now were largely opposed to General Franco because of "his dictatorial actions."

An open call for a new civil war came from the Underground newspaper, Conquest of Spain, organ of the Republican Junta with secret headquarters in Madrid. It urged Spanish Army officers to take up arms against Generalissimo Franco.

British quarters were silent on reports of the unrest.

Swampy Terrain of Belgium Delays Allied Drive for Port of Antwerp

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, on the Western Front, Oct. 25—In low-lying, muddy, swampy ground—a more formidable check than the enemy—the British and Canadian armies are engaged with 120,000 German infantrymen in a bitter, unspectacular slugging match for possession of the port of Antwerp and western Holland.

Progress is steady and useful even though the advance continues at a slow pace and sometimes there are temporary setbacks. The front is dismal and desolate—the landscapes of damp, flat stretches relieved only by spindle trees and creaking windmills.

There are no hills, no valleys, only a few hedges. The most movement is restricted to raised roads and the few hard surfaces Allied troops can find.

Roads Sown With Mines

The roads are rarely dry and often thickly sown with Teller and S mines. On the flanks there are woods dotted here and there and from this cover German patrols try to shoot up Allied columns and retard their progress.

Sometimes they succeed for a few hours. Charred hulks of "soft" vehicles litter the roadsides. These nuisance attacks prevent quick forward thrusts.

Fighting in northwest Belgium and western Holland today is reminiscent of Normandy, of those weary, dreary days before Caen, of those days when British and Canadian troops were operating under one army command.

Everybody got so impatient. The Americans were making headlong — and headline — cross-country chases, while the other Allied force was stuck before a wall of German armor. Marshal Montgomery (he was a General then) kept repeating: "Don't get impatient—it's all part of the plan. We are wearing down the enemy, writing off his personnel, destroying his materials of war."

It is wise to heed Montgomery. He was right then.

Final "Bang" to Come

When this progress of gnawing and nibbling and marking time and advancing a mere two or three thousand feet a day is over, there will be a mighty bang through the tottering defenses.

Field Marshal Montgomery, the Commander, has certain fundamental ideas to which he adheres. One is build up and build up until every tank and gun available and necessary for the success of an operation is on call, then release the cataract on an unsuspecting enemy. That is what is happening in the British-Canadian sector of the Western Front.

This is a trying and difficult period for the Canadian and Tommy as well as the public.

Tremendous difficulties of supply have to be overcome before the starting gong for the next round can be sounded. The build-up is gathering momentum every hour, every day.

As in Normandy, the terrain is ideal for defense, and the weather has been everything Field Marshal Walther Model of the German army could desire. The rain deluges down and the mud is thick and black and deep.

It's the country and the weather that are holding the British and Canadians—not the Germans. The Germans are on the defensive round the perimeter from the southern bank of the Schelde to Venlo. Unlike the situation at Caen they have no wall of armor through which the Allies will have to crash before leaping on.

Meanwhile at Dunkirk, the situation is psychologically unsatisfactory, but militarily healthy. The German garrison there—some 15,000 men—is not interfering with operations or delaying the end of the war.

On the Canadian Front

It is being worn down methodically and economically. The Canadians could put in a setpiece attack, swarm over the mines on the east and west, bridge the back door bogland, and assault the town.

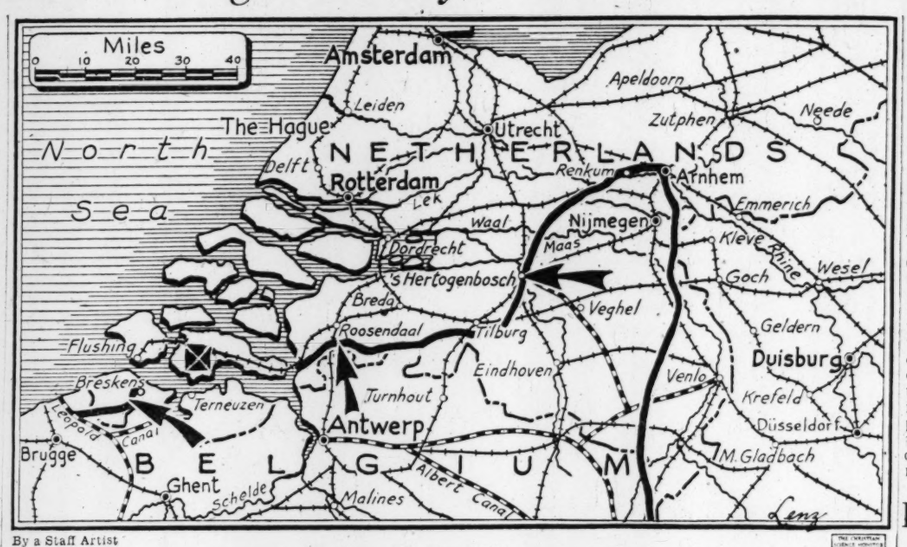
But such a course would cause casualties and at this stage of the war personnel are not expendable when guns can achieve the same result.

The rest of the Canadian front is largely fluid and battle-scorched. The Germans are burning houses and evacuating civilians from some paths of the Allied advance.

The success of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's newest stab westward is causing anxiety in the German camp. General Dempsey is a master of tactical surprise. He has one consistency—Sunday is his favorite day.

If the front is static the Germans keep a special eye on movement of the British soldiers under this clear-eyed, lean General's command on the Sabbath. Just as in Normandy he bluffed and won so again in Holland the old formula is paying enormous dividends.

The progress of the British and Canadians on a war map does not take your breath away. But if you could see this country—this wretched swamp abounding in traps for tanks and troops—you would applaud the achievement of a two-mile advance at the end of a day. The British meet mines under felled trees and Germans in most of the houses. Yet they plod and slog on, winning a yard and cutting into Germany's dwindling reserves of manpower and material.



By a Staff Artist

Antwerp: Key to the West Front

Arrows indicate points at which Anglo-American forces registered gains in the fighting at the north end of the line in Holland. The task is to free the port of Antwerp for heavy supplies.

Rival Chinese Forces Clash

CHUNGKING, Oct. 25 (AP)—P. H. Chang, a cabinet spokesman, said today in reply to questions that clashes had occurred during August and September between Chinese Government and Chinese Communist troops. He asserted that the Communists took the initiative.

Mr. Chang said that toward the end of August the Communists attacked the Government's 61st Army about 18 miles east of Linfen on the Tungpu Railway in southwestern Shensi Province. The Communists were repulsed, he said.

The Communists then concentrated more than 14 regiments and on Sept. 8 again attacked the 61st Army while mobile units attacked the 72nd Government Division, which being outnumbered, was forced to retreat.

On Sept. 11 the Communists attacked Government troops at Chiulin in Eastern Shensi Province and on Sept. 21 moved against Kankangpinghsiang.

Green Belt Around Brisbane Designed in City Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia—Replanning of Brisbane, Capital of Queensland, on a large scale is under consideration.

The city built-up area covers 100 square miles. It is planned to limit growth to that area, and divide the City into a number of "organic" units which will be complete in themselves, divided from each other by parks wherever possible, and each having its own community center, and its own basis of zoning.

Outside the built-up area a large great belt is planned which will remain rural, except for "island towns" which will be allowed sufficient space for development, and will be connected to each other and to the City by a system of radial roads.

Chiefly responsible for the plan is the Brisbane City Town Planner, R. A. McInnis, who is a member of the American Society of Planning Officials, and the English Town Planning Institute.

The green belt, or part of the rural zone, will extend from the fringe of the central built-up core of the city to the fringe of an area covering in all 375 square miles, greater than any other city in the world except Los Angeles.

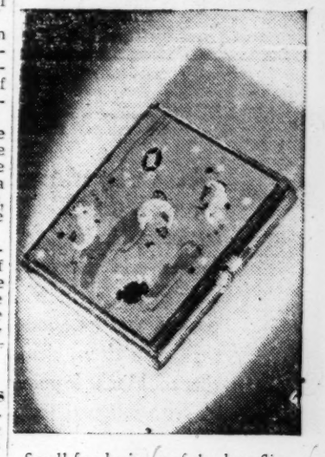
The green belt will not restrict the immediate growth of the city; but it will prevent the further spreading of premature subdivision, and will concentrate growth on lands which are already in process of being settled. If rapid expansion does not occur in postwar years, the green belt will save the City from many of the ills which attend uncontrolled development. If rapid growth does occur, there will still be time to plan further extension of satellite towns and suburbs before they are needed.

The need for planning is being more generally realized by cities and towns all over Australia, where postwar development is expected to bring great changes.

Renault Faced Charge Of Aid to Nazi Invaders

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Louis Renault, head of the Renault Motor Company, who passed on here yesterday, had been charged with collaborating with the Nazis. M. Renault was charged with being a collaborationist because his automotive plants allegedly were employed in the manufacture of equipment and materiel for the German Army during the occupation. He was arrested on Sept. 23. At his arraignment, the judge permitted him to be placed in a hospital at Neuilly-sur-Marne after physical examination.

PECK & PECK



Small fry denizens of the deep flip around on this compact top . . . an aquarium set in water-clear lucite. It makes a very pleasing accessory . . . colorful, light and easy to handle. No tax . . . 2.50

New York • Boston • Chicago and nine other cities

Bolognese Carry On 'As Usual' According to German Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bologna, now defended by 10 German divisions, has assumed the characteristic aspects of a city behind the front line, according to German reports received here.

Bombardment and incessant air attacks day and night are hampering business life and work.

Still public services are functioning and restaurants and food shops are open, a German correspondent states. The markets are said to be supplied from rural districts, although it is admitted that there are very great transport difficulties. Most shops selling other than daily necessities are closed.

Bologna's Fascist daily paper Il Resto del Carlino still is published, although greatly reduced in size. To accentuate the "business-as-usual" atmosphere, the city's famous university, incidentally the oldest university in Europe, has just announced that the new term will start Nov. 1.

Fugitives from the Apennines have increased the population from 250,000 to approximately 300,000. All apartments, houses, and hotels are overcrowded, as many houses are said to have been destroyed by bombs.

Available Men Called Up

All available men in Bologna between the ages of 16 and 60 appear to have been called up. The German Transocean Agency claims that vast columns of men with pickaxes and shovels can be seen on the highways building fortifications.

But the people of Bologna did their best to prevent the new regulations from being put into effect. About a week ago, 400 demonstrators stormed the town hall and burned the lists of persons registered for labor service. A platoon of 50 SS intervened, but had to withdraw after losing eight men.

Fighting between the Fascist Black Brigades and Partisans has assumed the proportions of a civil war. The Germans show little interest in the struggle against the Partisans, but have spent much time mining the entire Bologna sewage system.

Fascist circles expect the British Eighth Army to continue its advance in the direction of Ravenna and Ferrara. The Fascists hope that the Allies will not immediately aim at Milan after the eventual fall of Bologna.

Refugees Crowd Milan

Therefore, thousands of refugees, almost all of them Fascist officials or collaborationists, are flocking northward toward Milan, where the population reportedly will shortly number 2,000,000. Those unable to find refuge in the city overflow into the neighborhood and the Como and Varese regions, which are packed.

According to recent reports, the situation in Milan is not yet catastrophic owing to the resources of the Lombard plain. But the extra population streaming into the city has resulted in administrative chaos.

There is no coal or firewood in the Capital of Lombardy. However, the Swiss daily Popolo e Libertà, published in Bellinzona, writes that the Fascist authorities do not care as they expect "others to be there this winter."

Poles Report Mass Slayings Of 12,400 Warsaw Refugees

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP)—A horrible aftermath of Warsaw's lost fight for freedom is being staged by German executioners at Oswiecim, the notorious concentration camp 30 miles west of Krakow.

Reports received from underground channels said the first Polish civilians evacuated from Warsaw after the insurrection there was ended reached Oswiecim Oct. 14 and were killed in gas chambers the same day. It is estimated that this group totaled 12,400, mostly women and children.

All Polish males between the ages of 16 and 60 capable of physical labor were sent on to Germany for slave gang service.

The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation gave this version of what happened to the people of Warsaw:

Of the original population of more than a million, there were 400,000 Jews. These were exterminated during the years of German occupation.

When fighting broke out inside Warsaw Aug. 1, the Germans removed up to 250,000 civilians to the Pruszkow camp on the road to Lodz.

A quarter of a million Poles are believed to have perished in the city during the 63-day struggle. They succumbed as a result of bombings, shellings, fire, famine and epidemics.

About 250,000 still were alive when the Germans compelled capitulation of the liberation forces.

The Poles at Pruszkow and those removed from the ruins of the capital this month were divided into two groups, those fit for labor in Germany and those not.

At Oswiecim, meanwhile, the German S. S. (Elite Corps) management began on Oct. 7 "making room" for vast numbers of new inmates. This camp held an estimated 168,000 prisoners, 100,000 of them Poles. About 13,000 Poles were killed as a kind of "practice" for truly large scale slaughter as soon as the Warsaw survivors began to pour in.

The first caravan from the Warsaw area, bearing gaunt mothers with enfeebled children in their arms, weakened middle-aged people and men dazed by their experiences, was unloaded at Oswiecim on Oct. 14. They were led in batches of hundreds into low ceilinged, airtight concrete disinfection chambers. While the guards watched through glass windows, they were killed methodically with poison gas.

The underground reports indicated that other caravans from Warsaw were arriving at Oswiecim almost daily, but definite information concerned only events through Oct. 14.

Nazis Own Labor Revolt Peril

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 Delayed. (AP)—The German workers newspaper Der Angriff frankly discussed today the possibility of uprisings by foreign workers in Germany but expressed the opinion that the newly mobilized Home Guard would be able to handle any outbreaks pending the arrival of regular troops.

The paper, in an article quoted in Swedish press dispatches, said doubtless there were some "adventurers" among the foreign workers who might try to start trouble. It added, however, that the majority of the foreigners—of whom it has been estimated there are about 12,000,000 in Germany, were "too wise" to follow them.

The article disclosed that foreign workers in German factories range from 20 to 80 per cent.

Home Guard Lags

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator, disclosed yesterday that there had been some holdouts in Germany against the call to join the new Home Guard, the Volkssturm, but added that most Germans now had fallen into line.

'Mizpah' Fortress Guided by Prayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25—Before every mission the crew of the Flying Fortress, "Mizpah," held a short prayer meeting over the plane's interphone system.

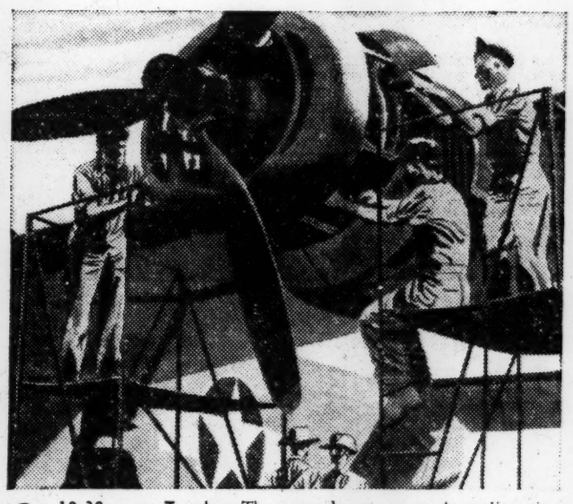
"Somehow it seemed to help," recalled Technical Sergeant Glenn M. Dick of Garrettsville, Ohio, at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, where he is awaiting a new assignment. He was a radio operator gunner on the "Mizpah," and included four missions over Berlin in his combat tour with the 8th Air Force.

"Every man in the crew felt those prayers helped," the sergeant added. "We all felt sure that was the main reason we came through every mission safely."

Sergeant Dick's plane was the first named "Mizpah" in the AAF. There are several in combat carrying that name now.

To Australia—AND BACK—
in 95 hours and 20 minutes!

1. 12:00 midnight, Sunday: A huge Liberator Express, loaded with a secret cargo, roars down its California runway and soon dwindles to a speck on the horizon. The dispatcher checks off another routine flight for CONSAIRWAY, the military airline established in 1942 by Consolidated for the Air Transport Command.

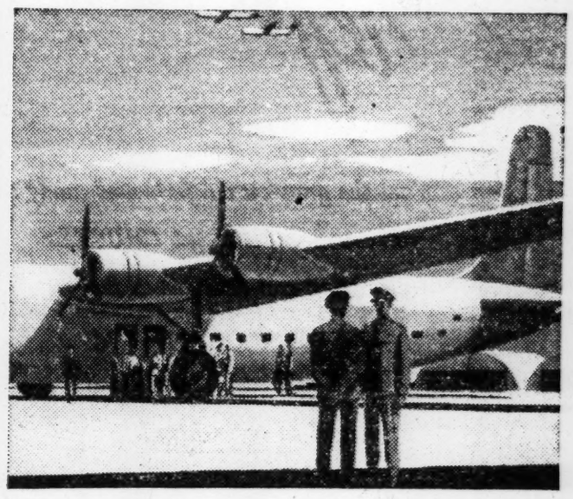


2. 10:30 p. m. Tuesday: The ground crew at an Australian airport speedily unloads the Liberator's high-priority cargo . . . checks the engines . . . heaves aboard tons of mail for the U.S.A. A new "Pony Express" flight crew jogs out, climbs aboard, and the giant transport streaks down the runway for the return trip.

3. 11:20 p. m. Thursday: The Liberator contacts the control tower at its California airport . . . "CONSAIRWAY plane No. 10 coming in!" . . . and it's back home again. Since it left home, 95 hours and 20 minutes ago, the land-based Liberator Express has logged 14,690 miles over the Pacific—to Australia and back!

4. So far, CONSAIRWAY Liberators have made 1764 round trips between the U. S. and Australia—a total of 25,900,000 over-water miles, without a single fatal accident. The original Liberator that pioneered the Australia run has now completed 84 round trips and is still going strong!

5. Born of war, CONSAIRWAY'S job, in the beginning, was to bring back Ferry pilots who had delivered bombers to the South Pacific. Westbound cargoes, today as then, consist of spare aircraft engines and parts, emergency supplies, and ammunition—in short, *any* supplies that are *needed fast* by our fighting men "Down Under."

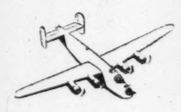


6. After the war, long-range Liberator planes will continue to supplement other forms of transportation—the train, truck, and ship. But airplanes will also have *another* role to fulfill: a permanent postwar Air Force can become America's soundest investment in the interests of a lasting peace.

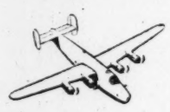
No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

From "Flying Jeeps" to Leviathans of the air — *The planes shown below were all designed and developed by Consolidated Vultee. When peace comes, the company will be in a position to provide the postwar equivalent of such planes, from small, privately owned "air flivvers" to huge, transoceanic cargo-and-passenger planes.*

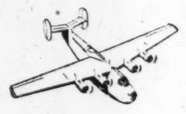
Consolidated Vultee is the largest builder of airplanes in the world.



LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber



LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport



CORONADO patrol bomber

CATALINA patrol bomber

VENGEANCE dive bomber

VALIANT basic trainer

RELIANT navigational trainer

SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Fort Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Wayne, Mich. Allentown, Pa.
Vultee Field, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. Dearborn, Mich. Elizabeth City, N. C.
Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council

Manpower Reviewed as War Output Lags

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Lagging war production that War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug warns could delay victory in Europe "for months" is causing the nation's manpower policies to be closely scrutinized once again.

One remedy suggested by the War Manpower Commission in Washington was an "exclusive referral" plan giving local manpower officials power to deny jobs to workers refusing work in a designated plant on the critical list, but the plan was turned down by regional officials.

Instead, the WMC's regional officials agreed to tighten up on the present priority referral system that went into effect July 1. This system allows employers, except those in agriculture, to hire male workers only from among those referred by the U. S. Employment Service or in accordance with arrangements approved by the USES. Ceilings on the number of men employed are fixed for plants in 184 areas of labor shortage.

The most critical production lag is in general-purpose bombs, fragmentation bombs, heavy field artillery, ammunition, combat "run-flat" tires, heavy truck and bus tires, cotton duck, military dry batteries, heavy trucks, light-heavy trucks, tanks and combat transports and loaders.

Serious labor shortages still exist in foundries and forge shops, rubber and tire production, ship repair, logging and lumbering, textile manufacturing, and coal mining.

WPB is seeking to aid in the new manpower crisis by ordering every application for resumption of civilian goods manufacture to be "screened" more carefully than before to make absolutely certain its approval will not retard war production.

Defeat of Germany in 1944, looked upon in earlier planning as probable, is no longer being counted as probable.

Bricker Favors Unshackling Of Private Industry

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, declared today that industry should be allowed to resume peacetime production as soon as possible and without government "shackles."

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, quoted Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as saying:

"I don't see how we can get reconversion accomplished without disastrous consequences unless the Government steps in as it did in conversion."

Governor Bricker contending that "New Deal restraints" had prevented all-out production early in the war, added:

"If the Government steps into postwar production, as it did into war production, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Morgenthau will be playing with the destiny of American labor and industrial management to the tune called by Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder."

He asserted that Mr. Hillman, Chairman of the Political Action Committee, and Mr. Browder, Director of the Communist Political Association, "want American business harnessed and hitched."

The Ohioan also attributed to the Vice-President this statement:

"You had to take industry by the scruff of the neck and throw it into the war."

Remarking that "Henry Wallace ought to know better than that," Governor Bricker added that the New Deal took "industry by the scruff of the neck" in 1933 and was holding the grip when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

"But the New Deal," he declared, "did not throw industry into the war. The record on this is clear. American industry got into production just as soon as the Administration took its hands off the scruff of the neck."

Swarthmore Fits Study To Needs of Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 25—The Faculty and Board of Managers of Swarthmore College have announced that their policy toward veterans is based upon a program which will adjust courses to individual or group needs. They welcome veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both men and women, especially those qualified to do the work and who are interested in the type of liberal-arts program and small-community life exemplified in Swarthmore.

Questions of admission and academic status will be determined on the merits of each individual case. Careful consideration will be given to the previous academic record of the applicant and experience gained under the direction of the Armed Forces Institute.

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With its good looks and adaptability, is it any wonder that today it goes *everywhere*... accepted, endorsed, enthusiastically welcomed by *everybody* of every age—from wise old sportsmen, hardy wartime householders, and schoolboys, to college girls and outdoor subdebutantes. Reds, Blues, Yellows, and Greens.

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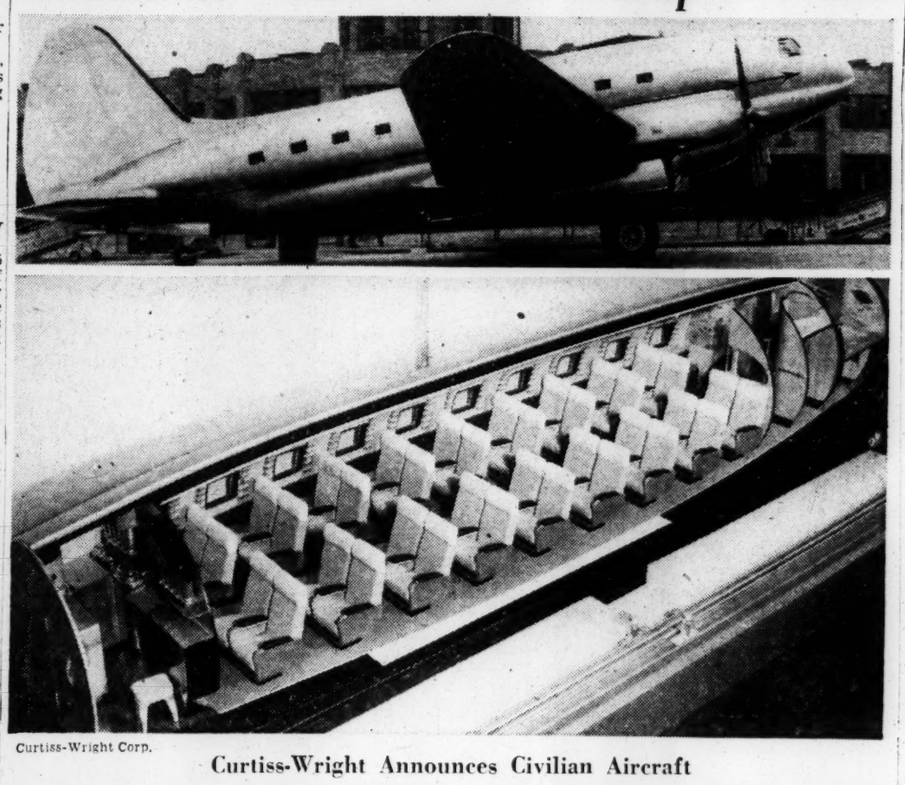
Peacetime Version of War Transport Plane



Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Curtiss-Wright Announces Civilian Aircraft

Details of a civilian version of its C-46 Commando transport, which has made records flying supplies over the "Hump" between India and China, were disclosed today with the showing of a "mock-up," or wood and canvas model, built to scale for engineering purposes at the company's St. Louis plant. Top shows the new CW20E with its civilian "colors" drawn up before an airport landing apron, while the lower photo is a miniature arrangement in scale of the cabin and seating arrangements. It will seat 36 persons. Eastern Air Lines and National Airlines have already ordered fleets of this type transport in preparation for extended business activity.

Major U. S. Air Lines to Get Big Civilian Transports in '45

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25 (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp. disclosed yesterday details of a civilian version of the famed C-46 Commando which it hopes to begin delivering in 1945 to major air lines.

Already "on order" by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and National Airlines, the civilian model outwardly duplicates, except for a few design changes, the plane which makes up the bulk of the fleet now carrying supplies to China over the Himalaya Mountain "hump." Inside, however, luxurious accommodations for 36 or more persons, will replace the bare boards and folding benches the Army is using, the "mockup" or model displayed indicated.

As planned, civilian transports will cost around $300,000 each, said C. W. France, General Manager of the St. Louis plant. Discussing the reconversion model, known as CW20E, Mr. France said at a press conference the Commando was the biggest and fastest twin-engined transport now in service.

The civilian type will be built to cruise 235 to 242 miles an hour, and will weigh around 48,000 pounds. It has a wingspread of 108 feet, is a shade over 76 feet long and stands nearly 22 feet high. It will be powered by two 18-cylindered Wright engines, rated at 2,200 horsepower, the same engines which power the B29 Superfortress. It is designed to carry 15,900 pounds.

As the C46, the Commando is being turned out for the services at Buffalo, and sections made in St. Louis are also assembled at Louisville. Mr. France estimated postwar production capacity of the St. Louis plant at 20 Commandos a month.

Stand by Dewey On U. S. Senators Is Hit by Truman

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri said in a statement here today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is "hiding under the bed" having "neither the courage nor the honesty" to reply to a suggestion that he call for the defeat of eight Republican Senators whom the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee termed "isolationist."

Asserting he had read the Republican standard bearer's foreign policy speech at Minneapolis and reports of Governor Dewey's press conference there, Senator Truman handed reporters a statement which said:

"Just as a feared, Mr. Dewey has neither the courage nor the honesty to tell the American people what he intends to do about those eight Republican isolationists whose public utterances and voting records brand them as isolationists and untrustworthy on foreign affairs."

In a speech at Minneapolis Monday, Senator Truman said Senators Taft of Ohio, Danaher, Conn.; Nye, North Dakota; Tobey, New Hampshire; Wiley, Wisconsin; Reed, Kansas; Davis, Pennsylvania; and Millikin of Colorado are "isolationists."

Instead of replying to his challange to "repudiate" the eight, Senator Truman said Governor Dewey "resorted to the subterfuge of getting telegrams from five Republican Senators and reading only the one he got from Senator White of Maine."

"Even that telegram was meaningless because it only pledged support for the foreign policy expounded by Mr. Dewey," the statement continued. "The failure of Mr. Dewey to state a strong foreign policy is the reason Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota decided to repudiate Mr. Dewey and to support the President."

Bricker Attacked On Refugee Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The War Refugee Board said yesterday that Gov. John W. Bricker's name was signed to an appeal President Roosevelt received last May for the establishment of temporary havens for European refugees in this country.

In a statement, the Board asserted that the Republican vice-presidential candidate in a speech at Denver "assailed the action of President Roosevelt in providing temporary haven in the United States for the duration of the war for approximately 1,000 refugees from Italy."

The Board, set up in the executive office of the President, consists of Secretaries Cordell Hull, Henry L. Stimson, and Henry Morgenthau. The executive director is John W. Pehle.

It listed 72 names as signers of the appeal. Governor Bricker was one of them, along with 17 other governors, a number of college presidents, and other notables.

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Court May Yet Get Hawaii's Law Test Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Despite the presidential proclamation terminating almost three years of martial law in Hawaii and restoring the Habeas Corpus writ, the Supreme Court may yet be asked to interpret the constitutionality of the long maintenance of those conditions there.

Government officials said today a case now pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, intended as a constitutionality test of the Hawaiian issues, might be appealed to the High Court regardless of the nature of the Circuit Court's decision.

Simultaneously with his proclamation yesterday, President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing War Secretary Henry L. Stimson to designate a military commander for Hawaii and authorizing military areas so that precautions can be taken against attacks.

In the proclamation, which became effective immediately, the President said "the public safety no longer requires that the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus remain suspended or that martial law continue. . . ."

The rule of martial law, as executed by military officials in Hawaii since Dec. 7, 1941, was held by some territorial and federal officials to have jeopardized the freedoms for which the United States is fighting because restrictions and surveillance delved deeply into ordinary civilian activities.

Although a partial restoration of civilian powers early last year eased some of these complaints, the Writ of Habeas Corpus remained suspended, resulting in a series of conflicts between civilian and military officials.

Ball Gives View Of Dewey Speech

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—U. S. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota said today that Republican presidential nominee Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, in his Minneapolis speech last night "again declined to state clearly his own position on vital questions" concerning the proposed security council.

Senator Ball, who is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election, issued this statement:

"Governor Dewey's speech, if we did not know the record on Selective Service, Lend-Lease, repeal of the Neutrality Act and other measures, would almost convince us that it was President Roosevelt and the Democrats who were isolationists and opposed these preparedness measures before Pearl Harbor. Fortunately, we do know the record. . . .

"These controversial issues are not new or strange. They are the same ones on which the League of Nations was wrecked, and the people can decide issues only if candidates state their positions on them clearly and unequivocally.

"Governor Dewey took the strange attitude that efforts to get Congressional candidates to be honest with the voters on these issues are an attempt to dictate to Congress. Apparently he does not want a mandate from the people on this issue, for himself or Congress. He wants a blank check."

Ball Says Allies Must Pledge Peace Force

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct 25 (AP)—Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota said Oct. 23 that unless all nations are in an international peace agency pledge in advance the forces necessary to put down aggression the organization "will be simply a debating society, without power to act, and future aggressors will sneer at it just as Hitler sneered at the League of Nations."

In a prepared address urging prompt establishment of a powerful peace agency, Senator Ball said that if Congress reserves the right to consider each particular case before U. S. forces can act against aggressors, other nations will make similar reservations.

This will mean, he said, that "we'll have no more certainty of international law enforcement than we had in the 20"s and 30's."

Senator Ball spoke to the Foreign Policy Association.

President Continues Campaign But Not 'in Ordinary Sense'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — President Roosevelt worked today on week-end speeches which he will deliver in two of the three largest cities in America, Philadelphia and Chicago. Last Saturday he toured New York, America's biggest city. He is expected to continue to feature foreign affairs in his addresses and to hammer home charges of alleged past and present Republican isolationism. At a press conference here yesterday he denied that he was campaigning "in the ordinary sense" and smilingly insisted that he was following out the second part of his July 20 acceptance speech:

"I shall, however, feel free to report to the people the facts about matters of concern to them and especially to correct any misrepresentations."

The three cities where Mr. Roosevelt is directing campaign efforts have all had unexpectedly high registration of civilian voters. The Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee claims some of the credit for this, and Democrats have found considerable comfort in the figures.

In addition the President will make a platform talk en route between Philadelphia (Friday night) and Chicago (Saturday night) at Fort Wayne, Ind. Another platform talk is scheduled Friday at Wilmington, Del., afterwards driving to Camden, N. J.

Trip in Pivotal Section

Significance of the trip is that it carries the President through a pivotal section of Electoral College states. Pennsylvania has 35 votes; Illinois, 28.

With his initial bonus of electoral votes from the Solid South, President Roosevelt will probably win a fourth term if he can break even in this tier of big, industrial and uncertain eastern states, Democrats believe.

The President will do more than speak in the two cities, it is understood; he will tour Philadelphia by car, repeating in effect his four-hour trip through New York last Saturday. Another big campaign procession is expected through downtown Chicago.

From the Democratic viewpoint the campaign moves into new ground with the Dewey speech last night, declaring that the American delegate to the proposed security organization must have power to act, without referring each case to Congress. Democrats profess pleasure that Governor Dewey has "followed" the President, and that appears to be shaping as the new party line, mingled with genuine satisfaction that this great issue has been moved out of the political campaign.

Test of Rival Fervor

Democrats, who have taken Senator Joseph H. Ball, (R) of Minnesota to their bosoms since he bolted the Republican presidential ticket, were asked today how his argument stood, now that Governor Dewey had approved giving the security delegate power to act. The reply was to quote Senator Ball's press conference statement here that after Mr. Dewey's first two speeches on foreign affairs, in which he did not take up the security delegate issue directly, any statement following Mr. Roosevelt's New York speech would seem to be forced from him, for political purposes.

Vice-Presidential candidate Harry S. Truman also seems to be indicating the new Democratic point of attack in his demand that Governor Dewey "repudiate" eight alleged Republican "isolationists" now seeking re-election to the Senate.

Once more the situation seems to be professed agreement on major goals and objectives by the two big parties, but sharp difference over the rival ability to carry them into effect, and the fervor with which they will be pushed.

Vansittart Teaches 'Brass Hats'

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter)—Lord Vansittart is lecturing to classes of high-ranking British and American officers, training to take over important duties in Germany, on how to deal with Germans, according to Morley Richards of the Daily Express.

He is one of a number of public figures—another is Mr. Harold Nicolson, M. P.—who have been giving instruction to these officers on what to expect when they get to the Reich.

At the end of these highly specialized courses each candidate has been required to write a 600-word summary on the rise of Naziism, and how far it is part of the German national tradition.

This school is connected with Allied plans to take over control of the Luftwaffe and its installations.

There have been suspicions that the growing disappearance of the German Air Force may not be entirely due to war losses.

Some of its key personnel, it has been thought, may have been withdrawn from the battles to found an Underground Luftwaffe, and continue research work into new methods and machines for a future fight.

Army Denies Germans Dance at War Camps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Army denied today that dances have been held for prisoners of war at their camps in this country.

Col. Francis E. Howard, Director of the Prisoner of War Division of the Corp of Military Police, declared that an inquiry showed no foundation for an overseas soldier's complaint about such a dance at the Stewartstown, Pa., camp housing German prisoners.

"I'll bet I've run down a dozen of these prisoners' dance stories and I've never found a single one of them to be true," Colonel Howard said. "Regulations do not allow dances at prisoners camps."

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Japan Loses 750 Naval Craft Sunk or Damaged Since 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — At least 750 Japanese naval craft have been sunk or damaged since Pearl Harbor against total American losses in all oceans of 195 warships of all types.

These unofficial figures include 342 Japanese ships definitely sunk, 46 probably sunk and 362 damaged. American naval losses are 148 lost, 38 overdue and presumed lost and nine destroyed to prevent capture.

A box score of Japanese and American losses in major Pacific engagements prior to this week's continuing action:

Java Sea, February, 1942: United States lost 1 carrier, 7 destroyers, 1 aircraft tender, 1 auxiliary. Japan lost 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer; damaged, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers.

Coral Sea, May 4-8, 1942: United States lost 1 aircraft carrier, 1 destroyer, 1 auxiliary; minor damage to other ships. Japan lost 1 carrier, 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 6 miscellaneous craft; damaged, 1 carrier, 2 cruisers, 3 miscellaneous.

Midway, June 4-6, 1942: United States—Lost, 1 carrier, 1 destroyer. Japan—Lost, 4 carriers, 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers; damaged, 3 battleships, 4 cruisers, several destroyers, 3 miscellaneous craft.

Savo Island, Aug. 8-9, 1942: United States—Sunk 3 cruisers. Japanese—Unknown.

Eastern Solomons, Aug. 23-25, 1942: United States—Damaged, 1 carrier. Japan—Lost, 1 auxiliary; damaged, 1 battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, several cruisers, 1 destroyer, 5 miscellaneous.

Esperance, Oct. 11-12, 1942: United States—Lost, 1 destroyer; damaged 2 cruisers. Japan—Lost, 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers; probably sunk, 1 destroyer; damaged 1 cruiser.

Santa Cruz, Oct. 26, 1942: United States—Lost, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 destroyer; damaged 1 carrier, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser. Japan—Damaged, 1 battleship, 3 carriers, 5 cruisers.

Guadalcanal, Nov. 13-15, 1942: United States—Lost, 2 cruisers, 7 destroyers; damaged 2 cruisers, 1 battleship. Japan—Lost, 2 battleships, 8 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 12 miscellaneous; damaged, 2 battleships, 1 cruiser, 7 destroyers.

Lunga Point, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1942: United States—Lost 1 cruiser; damaged, 3 cruisers. Japan—Lost, 2 cruisers or large destroyers, 4 destroyers, 3 miscellaneous.

Kula Gulf, July 6, 1943: United States—Lost 2 destroyers, 1 cruiser; damaged, 2 cruisers. Japan—Probably sunk, at least 6 ships; damaged, several war craft.

Eastern Philippines, June 18, 1944: United States—None; Japan—Lost, 1 carrier, 3 miscellaneous; damaged, 3 carriers, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 2 miscellaneous.

Japanese Risk Sea Power In Defense of Philippines

lery based on the shores or mine fields.

This advantage, of control of the inner passages, emerges today as the stake which has finally drawn the Japanese fleet into action. The islands of the central Pacific were not important enough. The passages through the Philippines are so important and so vital that they act as a magnet to induce on the enemy the risk of his sea power.

The outcome of acceptance of that risk is still to be determined. It can end in one of two ways. Either there will be another hurried Japanese withdrawal or an action which can hardly end other than in a severe reduction of Japanese sea power. That would mean an enormous advantage to the concluding phases of the Far Eastern war, but an advantage which needs to be anticipated with reservations.

Elimination of the entire Japanese fleet would enable Allied naval forces to approach the China coast at once and undertake the opening of the final stages of the war, perhaps six months earlier than would otherwise be possible. It would permit the concentration of Allied energies on offensive action against Japanese land and air power.

It would not, however, materially ease the difficulties of overcoming the Japanese positions in China. The Allies could bring their forces to the China coast sooner and in greater strength. They could obtain air bases sooner on the islands from which Japanese home industry could be brought under concentrated attack. But overcoming that ground resistance in China and crippling Japanese war production would remain just as hard a task as it was before.

Trials of French Collaborators Result in Swift Retribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 25 — Bringing swift retribution to collaborators, Paris is setting a precedent for trials and condemnations of Quislings which are expected to follow in Belgium, Holland, Norway and all liberated countries.

The pace and length of the opening trials of alleged collaborators in the French Capital was the answer to Leftist and Communist contentions that the Provisional Government would be slow and ineffective in its procedure against Quislings.

The first case, that of George Suarez, director of the allegedly pro-Nazi newspaper Aujourd'ui, ended the same day with a sentence of capital punishment.

Immediately the same evening the trial of the second accused on a list of nearly 1,500 commenced—Boris Theodossienko, a White Russian charged with acting as an informant for the Gestapo. He was found guilty and sentenced to seven years imprisonment and confiscation of his property.

The tight-packed courtroom in the centuries-old Palais de Justice furnished a dramatic tableau with the crimson-robed judge flanked by four jurymen— a Special Assize Court established by the de Gaulle Government. But Paris took the opening of the "purge" calmly. Except for the news headlines the average Parisian wouldn't have known the Quisling trials were under way.

There is no marching in the streets, no crowds surging into the buildings. While tempted to say that the whole populace is deriving huge satisfaction from the fact that trials have begun, Parisians are too busy obtaining what meager foodstuffs are available as well as fuel and the essentials of life to parade the streets. Of course, M. Suarez was a lesser fish and perhaps a greater stir will come with bigger names.

In the court the spectators generally were orderly, but booed and hissed the defendant when he asserted that his newspaper had helped many Frenchmen in the "resistance" movement and when his journalistic campaign for more Allied hostages was disclosed. No women sat on the jury, although four among the 20 jurors were empaneled for the case.

At the outset, the fundamental issue going to the very roots of the Government's prosecutions was settled by the Judge and jury in 15 minutes. Defense counsel contended that since France and Germany signed their armistice Germany was not an enemy, hence his acts couldn't be treason. The Court held, however, that the armistice merely suspended hostilities, that the war continued, and treason or intelligence with the enemy was thoroughly possible.

The Suarez trial was especially significant in that it mirrored the confused state of mind of Frenchmen in the dark days of 1940, confusion which only now is being resolved. M. Suarez in his plea contended that England deserted France in the war, that an alliance with Germany after the armistice was France's only hope, and that he acted as he did because of love of France and was against only those elements of the "resistance" movement which caused a loss of life.

More than a few Frenchmen thought Britain was doomed in 1940, and were shocked later by the fact that the "resistance" movement brought brutal German retaliation for all. But M. Suarez' testimony also indicated how difficult it is, once tied in with the Nazis, to break away from such connections, threats and increasing reversion to coercion and torture.

The Government based its case entirely on M. Suarez' writings in Aujourd'ui, alleging he was appointed editor at the instigation of Otto Abetz, Nazi Ambassador to Paris, and headlining his articles favoring extreme collaboration and advocating that the Vichy Government draw hostages from British, Americans, Jews, and de Gaullists."

Soviets Drive Deep Into Reich

Continued from Page 1

from the air on German troops holding very strong positions. Such attacks were carried out around Sevastopol last spring together with intensive shelling. Here an equally heavy bombing is added to make the defense unbearable.

Stubborn Defense

In towns the Russians have captured they had to face considerable opposition from German soldiers holding strong, stone buildings.

Eydtkuhnen and other towns have been largely smashed up by bombing and shelling. The Germans are everywhere putting up desperate resistance. Many troops in East Prussia have been conscripted exclusively of East Prussians. For the first time in this war the Russians are coming up against German women soldiers. The road ahead of the Red Army is likely to be very hard, for in addition to the fortification zone through which they have broken on nearly a 100-mile front, there were other defense zones. The southern part of East Prussia is particularly difficult owing to numerous lakes and marshes.

Natural Barriers

These are the famous Masurian Lakes where less well-commanded Russian troops in World War I came to grief.

The main Russian blow, however, is not directed to this dangerous area, but to Adkönigsberg, along the northern half of East Prussia which has fewer natural obstacles—though still rather too many for an easy march through.

The German population has fled from towns now occupied by the Russians, often with signs of great haste.

Loot Left Behind

In one town a dressmaking establishment with a hundred women's dresses, sewing machines and everything were left behind intact. In another place Russian soldiers viewed with disgust a house of a German officer filled with Caucasian carpets and other loot from Russia. In some villages cows and other livestock have been left behind. At Eydtkuhnen several Russians and Lithuanians who had been deported to Germany now came from hiding, including two girls from the Ukraine. Outside the towns inmates of prison camps had been shot just before the Germans fled.

German Women Fight Russians

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Oct. 25

For the first time in this war, the Russians are coming up against German women soldiers.

These women are taking part in the extremely heavy fighting now in progress in East Prussia.

MacArthur's Comeback Route Contacts 6,000,000 Visayans

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two sea routes into the Philippines. One lies between Samar Island and Mindanao, the other between Samar Island and Luzon.

Magellan came in by the south-of-Samar route. So did Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It is the better route, the open route, lying south of the typhoons. By using it, General MacArthur at once placed himself and President Osmena in physical contact with the most numerous people in the Philippines. These are the Visayans, more than 6,000,000 persons. They are also President Osmena's people. The President is a Visayan, from Cebu—the political captain of the Visayans during the past 43 years.

The Visayan community that MacArthur contacts in Leyte alone numbers a million. On Negros live 1,200,000 more; on Panay, 1,400,000; on Cebu, 1,200,000; on Samar, 600,000; on Masbate, 200,000; on Bohol, 500,000, and on Palawan, far to the west, in the South China Sea, about 100,000 more.

With no other help than that of these sturdy patriots alone, MacArthur could, in a short time, rid the Philippines of the Japanese. He could not find such compact support elsewhere in the Archipelago, even on Luzon. The great Islands of Visayas are conveniently adjacent to one another.

A Friendly Silence

It was the complete silence of the Visayans during his long voyage through their inland waters, that protected MacArthur on his way out of the Philippines from Corregidor: the silence of thousands who saw and recognized the MacArthur flotilla. As they then withheld military information from an enemy invader, so now they furnish timely and accurate military information by the portfolioful.

The Allies could raise at once a million men here.

It is a hinterland as resourceful as it is friendly and co-operative. The ships that bring up munitions and supplies can load homeward cargoes of badly-needed Manila hemp and copra. Provisions that Japan would have liked to have, will now enjoy a brisk market in the free region of the Philippines. Cane can be planted for sugar crops, and now is a season for planting. In Panay and Negros, fields will be lush with cane again, where Japan had destroyed the industry; and even if the Japanese have ruined the mills, the art of open-kettle sugar remains with the people and this crude product will be welcome in New York and London and San Francisco.

Products from all the Philippines will flow into the liberated provinces. The first swap was some soldier's quarter or half dollar, for a bunch of Leyte bananas. Mangoes will come by prau-load, and if necessary, at night; and also fresh beef, fowls, green corn and similar supplies to vary the military ration.

World Market for Hemp

Leyte's chief products are Manila hemp and copra. Add sugar and maguey, and you have the products for export overseas of the whole Visayan area. The hemp comprises the coarse grades, J-2 and below, that the people strip for the British and European markets where prison labor completes the process of fitting the fibre for use in cordage.

In contrast, Japan requires the better-cleaned grades, J-1 and above, known as the US grades because they were first supplied to the American market. It follows that for three years, Leyte has sold almost no hemp, though this is its main crop. But overnight, with the advent of MacArthur at Tacloban and San Ricardo, demand for Leyte's hemp reopens.

The advantage of following Magellan's route into the Philippines from the Pacific is clear. The larger phase is that it bypasses Davao and leaves the Japanese helplessly encircled; it is the prize "panzer" operation of the war, perhaps, since because of it Japan will soon find untenable its positions in the western Pacific that lie south of the Visayas—the Celebes, the Moluccas, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Sundas, and on across to Singapore and British Malaya, Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China.

Court Upholds Seizure Of Work Shop by Navy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (AP) —Federal Judge Louis Goodman yesterday upheld Navy seizure of 104 uptown San Francisco machine shops and economic sanctions against members of Machinist Lodge 68, American Federation of Labor, who were charged with disregarding Navy orders.

Judge Goodman dismissed legal action brought by the lodge against the Navy, the National War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission in connection with the seizure.

The Navy took over the machine shops Aug. 14 and Aug. 19 after unionists, disregarding War Labor Board orders, declined to work overtime and stayed off the job at the Federal Mogul Corporation.

Sartorial Secret for Britons: Doffing of Austerity Clothes

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter)—The same trade experts who devised Britain's austerity clothing regulations are once again having secret conclaves — this time to consider how to remove these restrictions.

There seems little doubt that restrictions will go in stages but careful planning is essential to avoid chaos. A sudden switch over would prove disastrous, particularly in women's fashions. Shops quite likely would be saddled with old unwanted stocks.

Production schedules, it is believed, will present Britons with the first back-to-normal changes by next spring. The changes will appear rather slight because manufacturers plan to avoid marked visual contrasts between restricted and unrestricted styles.

Official consideration is being given two important trade proposals:

1. Removal of all austerity regulations in two stages—at the manufacturing and wholesale ends first and then some months later to the retail end, to enable shopkeepers to dispose of old designs.

2. Cutting the number of required coupons down for any remaining style restricted garments.

It is thought the coupon system will remain in force for two years after the European war with probable increases in allowances as clothing production rises. Eventually the industry would reach an output point where rationing could be abolished.

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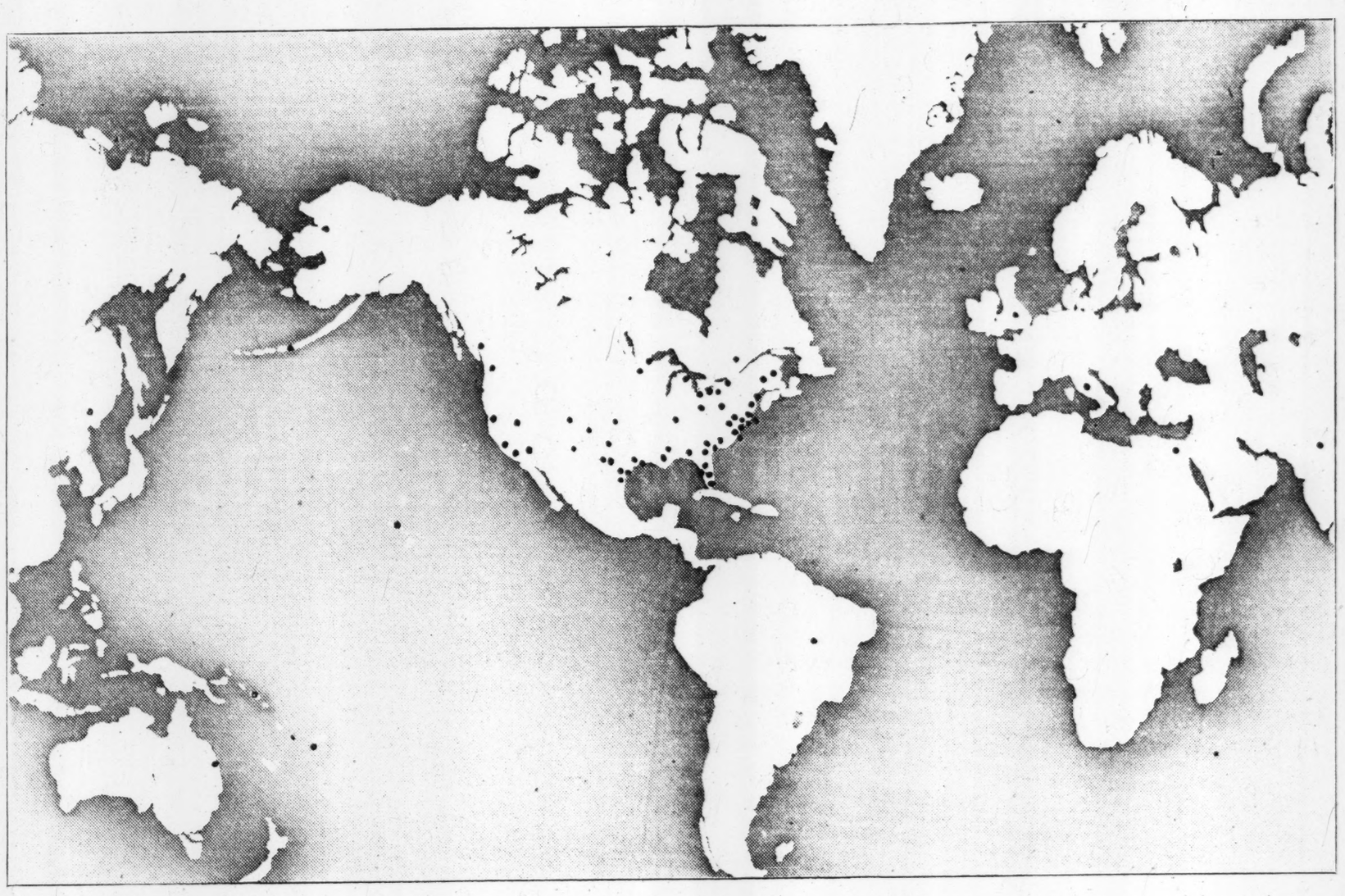

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Mexico Not Expected to Return German Patents After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—An event noted in Mexican newspapers by only an insignificant paragraph may mark a new era with respect to German investments in Mexico. The passing of a large number of German patents and trademarks into the hands of the Mexican Government finishes off German economic assets in Mexico and more or less completes the cleaning-up job of enemy-alien properties the Mexican Government initiated upon its entrance into the war.

A decree of the Inter-Secretarial Council Governing Properties and Businesses of the Enemy, a committee made up of Cabinet Ministers, takes over patents and trademarks of German origin which were unaffected by earlier interventions in enemy alien property.

Seizures of enemy business negotiations and firms began soon after Mexico entered the war and interventors under the Administrative Council have been directing enemy alien houses. Certain patents and trademarks, however, mostly for drugs and medicines controlled by German manufacturing interests in Mexico before the war, were unmolested until this year. Two decrees, one signed about six months ago and the other recently, have vested them in the Mexican Government.

What will be done with all the seized properties will be determined at the end of the war by Mexico's Congress. Mexico's law governing enemy alien interests follows that of the United States in this and most other respects. The properties may be returned to the owner, retained by the Government, or auctioned.

Return Not Expected

It is generally believed here—and this is the main significance of Mexico's control over patents and trademarks and of the whole intervention in enemy holdings—that the Government will not return them. If this happens, German economic strength in Mexico will be broken.

The total assets of the Axis taken by the Mexican Government are valued at some 100 million pesos, or $20,000,000, according to the report covering activities of the Administrative Council up to June 15, 1944. Liabilities, which were also assumed, are given at roughly 36,000,000 pesos, leaving an active seized capital of about 64,000,000 pesos. These interests are chiefly German, though others including Japanese and Italian firms are included.

The Government may be loath to return these properties, for one reason, because under its two-year administration they have shown a goodly profit of 24,000,000 pesos. The average yearly profit during the three years prior to intervention was a little under 8,000,000 pesos. Whether there has been an actual increase in profit, as these figures show, or whether the private owners were simply adept at concealing profits, has not been determined. The important fact is that the Mexican Government finds itself with a paying enterprise which it may wish to keep.

The retention of such properties might be justified, so far as the Germans and Italians are concerned, on the basis of reparations claims. German submarines sank two Mexican oil tankers during the months before and after Mexico's entrance into the war. Italy, who was building three tankers for the Mexican Government, never delivered the order which Mexico was paying for in petroleum. German damages, and possibly Italian ones, might be squared off after the war by Mexico's retaining seized properties.

Drug-Hardware Control

The economic power of the German colony in Mexico, and its total of about 6,000 individuals, have always been surpassed by the French, American, British, and Spanish colonies. The Germans established themselves strongly only in drugs and hardware, which they monopolized, and in the production of coffee and the exploitation of precious woods in the State of Chiapas on the Guatemalan frontier. Yet, despite comparative economic and numerical inferiority, this colony was organized before the war into a compact adjunct of the Nazi machine.

Through their advertising, German business firms—and thereby the Nazis—controlled or had a voice in practically every newspaper or magazine of importance in Mexico. Well-known German firms co-operating with the Nazi Government included Casa Bayer, Casa Boker, Beick Feliz, and Sommer-Herrmann, all in the drug or hardware business. These were all blacklisted by the United States, and later when Mexico entered the war, were placed under interventors by this Government.

The recent decree incorporating enemy patents and trademarks includes patents of the powerful Nazi drug house I. G. Farbindustria which were still being exploited in Mexico by private interests.

Treaty With Indians Which Never Was Broken

Benjamin West

William Penn and Redskins Completing Agreement

Benjamin West is known to have completed this painting in three weeks, in 1772. The portraits of his father and half brother are in the back row to Penn's right. The picture observes the founding of the State of Pennsylvania. It will be included in the West Exhibition to be held next year at the Philadelphia Museum of Art to observe the bicentenary of Benjamin West.

Penn's Peace Aims Are Seen Applying Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25—Statesmen from two nations and representatives of the three states which William Penn helped to found joined a capacity audience of 3,400 in the Academy of Music here last night to ring the curtain down on a month-long celebration of Penn's 300th anniversary.

The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke of the similarity of the peace aims of the United Nations with those advocated 250 years ago by William Penn in his "Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe."

The thought of William Penn was ever present at Dumbarton Oaks, Lord Halifax declared, and it was representative of the British delegation at the conference. He described Penn as a peace pioneer in more sense than one, and he found that since Penn's day "many have sought to follow the same trail, for the problem of peace is no new thing," being "as old as war, and war is old as man."

New Urgency Has Arisen

"But if it is plain, after the experience of the past five years," he continued, "that a fresh and terrible urgency has been given to the problem and its solution, it is equally sure that we may learn from these, like . . ."

Penn's attempts to weld nations into a government which would prevent aggression and guarantee international safety, security and order were discussed by Mr. Justice Roberts.

"His first proposition is that justice, rather than war, is the means of peace," he said. "He shows that the excesses of war ever after one nation has become unquestioned victor, but lead to resentment, revenge, and retribution when the vanquished has again become the stronger."

Mr. Justice Roberts held that Penn stated the whole philosophy of world order "in a nutshell" when he wrote in his essay, 'Thus peace is maintained by justice, which is the fruit of government, as government is from society, and society from consent.' "

Outlining the great Quaker's concepts of government, his fixing of trial by jury and his insistence of freedom of conscience, Mr. Justice Roberts declared that "three centuries after Penn's birth, the problems of civil liberties, of good state government are still with us."

United Pattern of Living

Gov. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, who presided at the meeting, reminded the audience that "for the first time in history a whole Commonwealth accepted the Sermon on the Mount as a way of life and a way of work." These men and women found it was both possible and practical, during Penn's governorship here, he said, adding that this anniversary "may lead us to think again of the need for living righteously and rededicating ourselves to the ideals of freedom and tolerance and peace."

"If these ideals die, then the holy experiment of William Penn and the holy experiment of Christianity itself will have died," Governor Martin said. "Religion and freedom must endure if men are to fulfill their true purpose on earth."

The Governor found the laws of the country "involved and subject to more than one interpretation," terming this as dangerous. He advocated a return to Penn's "plain statements."

Gov. Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, and Chief Justice Daniel J. Layton, of the Delaware Supreme Court, who spoke on behalf of his Governor, also praised the peace-loving ideals of William Penn. Mayor Bernard Samuel concluded the commemorative program.

Earlier in the day, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, presented the Board of Education with a bust of one of his country's outstanding Presidents, Benito Juarez, in exchange for a bronze statue of William Penn, which the City of Philadelphia gave Mexico City several months ago.

Need Is Shown For 1,250,000 Houses Yearly

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Construction of 1,250,000 new houses a year during the first 10 years after the war would be required "to provide an adequate numerical housing supply for the American people and to make a good start toward replacing slums and other unfit dwellings," John B. Blandford Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency said today.

He said in an address prepared for the American Municipal Association Conference that this figure compared with an average of 700,000 houses a year built during the '20s, a peak of 937,000 in 1925 and 715,000 in 1941.

"Our long range goal must be a decent home for every American family," he said.

Mr. Blandford added that "the outlet for jobs, materials and investments from this scale of housing production could be one of the mainsprings of a full economy after the war."

"The housing industry must broaden its horizons for bigger postwar housing markets," he said. "The market can't be met or sustained just by building or financing $8,000 or $12,000 homes. The largely untapped mass market for new housing lies well below these figures.

"Builders and lenders working with labor must broaden their development to the $4,000 and $6,000 market. Even more, they must bring to bear every ingenuity and technical resource to open up a big market for new housing for the millions of self-supporting families who won't be able to afford $4,000 houses after the war—even with full employment and even with full use of existing aids to private home financing."

'Squirrel Cage' Book Suit Called Political

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—Morris A. Bealle of Washington, D. C., charged in a Federal District Court suit with making "numerous derogatory, untrue, malicious and contemptuous remarks" about President Roosevelt and other government officials in his book, "Washington Squirrel Cage," said yesterday in an answer filed with the Court at Newark that the "suit was filed at the instance of politicians in tion."

The sole purpose of the suit, Mr. Bealle said in his answer, was "to discredit and smear the book 'Washington Squirrel Cage,' which outlined facts extremely embarrassing to the fourth-term campaign of President Roosevelt."

The suit was filed Oct. 4 by Max Rabinowitz, Jersey City, as "citizen and taxpayer," under the Declaratory Judgment Act of 1934, which provides that the Court may determine the truth or falsity of statements and impose whatever relief it deems proper.

Plea for More Voting Time In N. Y. to Be Decided Soon

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—All facets of the 1944 national presidential contest glistened for the voter eye here today as the quadrennial race accelerated to finale speed.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's return to Albany from his midwestern reply in the controversy on America's position in the postwar world is expected to bring decision on the plea of New York City spokesmen, civic and official alike, for extension of the State voting time to accommodate the big metropolitan registration.

Minnesota's Republican insurgent, United States Senator Joseph H. Ball, further projected his defection from the Dewey standard on the issue of adequate foreign policy for a lasting peace, declaring that, in his pronouncement in Minneapolis last night, Governor Dewey "again declined to state clearly his own position on the vital question of whether the proposed security council should be empowered to use force against an aggressor without reference back to Congress in each action."

"These controversial issues are not new or strange," Mr. Ball said. "They are the same ones on which the League of Nations was wrecked, and the people can decide the issues only if candidates state their positions on them clearly and unequivocally."

Political Commotion

Here as featured spokesman at a vote-for-freedom rally of the Americans United for World Organization, Inc., Senator Ball has made political commotion in his announced preference for Mr. Roosevelt as definitive voice on the question of granting authority for the use of force against aggressors.

"Governor Dewey's speech," he said of the Republican candidate's response to President Roosevelt's major address before the Foreign Policy Association here Saturday night, "if we did not know the record on Selective Service, Lend-Lease, repeal of the Neutrality Act and other measures, would almost convince us that it was President Roosevelt and the Democrats who were isolationists and opposed these preparedness measures before Pearl Harbor. Fortunately we do know the record.

"Governor Dewey took the strange attitude that efforts to get congressional candidates to be honest with the voters on these issues are an attempt to dictate to Congress. Apparently he does not want a mandate from the people on this issue for himself or Congress. He wants a blank check."

Views of Hannegan

Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, also was prompt to respond to Governor Dewey's Minneapolis utterance, characterizing it as an attempt to convey the impression "that he has got everything sewed up with the Republican isolationists," and that "only if he were President would everything be serene and harmonious on the collaboration issue."

"Even if he could have had telegrams from Hiram Johnson (California Republican Senate stalwart) and from Hamilton Fish, (New York veterans in the House of Representatives), this would not have advanced his course, Mr. Hannegan said of the Dewey sheaf of Republican Congress pledges in support of his stand for a firm world collaboration plan. "The people simply wouldn't believe their sudden change of viewpoint to be any more sincere than the 11th hour conversion of Dewey himself, to say nothing of Ohio's Senator Robert A. Taft and Michigan's Arthur H. Vandenberg. . . .

"I ask Governor Dewey where were the telegrams from Senator Johnson, who in the unlikely event of a Republican victory would be chairman of the all-powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, from Senator Gerald P. Nye, who would be chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and from Representative Ham Fish who would be chairman of the most powerful Congressional committee, the House Rules Committee. . . ."

On the issue of a special legislative session to spread New York voting time from the fixed 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. schedule as inadequate or the huge 1944 registration, Charles D. Breitel, counsel for the Dewey governorship, has ready today his report on the emergency based on talks with the New York City Board of Elections. Official pressure for legislative action to spread the hours as in 1936 and 1940, has come from Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia and a unanimous New York City Council, with some upstaters now joined in the appeal.

In New Jersey, where registration totals brought strong advocacy for extension of that State's 13-hour voting span, especially from the Committee of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, Gov. Walter E. Edge has ruled that the long-standing State law meets all requirements.

In New York's United States Senate campaign picture, in which return of the three-tenure New Deal wheelhorse, Robert F. Wagner, is being contested by Thomas F. Curran, Secretary of State in the Dewey governorship, the contest is in full swing, with both candidates on the hustings in upstate key areas preliminary to last-minute canvassing of the New York City circuit.

Roosevelt Draws Landon Criticism

SABETHA, Kan., Oct. 25 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor, told a Republican meeting last night that President Roosevelt's foreign policy—"unconditional surrender"—was "costing the lives of untold numbers of American soldiers."

"Unconditional surrender," Mr. Landon asseretd in his prepared address, "has never been defined. Everyone is entitled to draw his own conclusions, including the Germans.

"Strangely, our American broadcasts to the Germans themselves are more specific and make a lot more sense than what Mr. Roosevelt is willing to say to the American people.

"Our official broadcasts overseas make it clear, over there, that we are not fighting Germans because they are Germans, but because they support a system that threatens us."

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee brought Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., into his talk, declaring:

"To pile blunder on blunder we have the most unbelievable proposal of Morgenthau to destroy every German factory and turn Germany into an exclusively agricultural country."

U. S. Faces 4,000,000 Japanese

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared last night that military forces capable of dealing with a Japanese army of at least 4,000,000 will be needed to win the war in the Pacific, but gave a renewed assurance that United States soldiers will not be kept in the Army longer than necessary.

Mr. Patterson said in an address prepared for delivery before the Bar Association of New York City that the Japanese now have 4,000,000 men in uniform and are calling up an additional 1,000,000 youths in the 17 and 18-year group.

Predicting that Japan will continue to fight long after Germany surrenders, Mr. Patterson added:

"That Japanese army will be destroyed only by a three-way attack—land, sea and air—in the greatest strength that we can deliver. There will be no final victory until we can put ashore, supply and reinforce infantry, artillery and tanks strong enough to destroy the ground forces of Japan.

"We must be prepared to battle our way to the heart of their country against a fanatical foe firmly dug in and ready to fight to the death."

Although he described the Philippines invasion as "one of the great military achievements of the war," Mr. Patterson pointed out that Leyte "is 2,000 miles from Tokyo and the fact remains that we have not yet met the main Japanese strength."

California Democratic Congressman for Dewey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP)—Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, will support the Dewey-Bricker ticket because, he says, "no self-respecting American can longer tolerate the affiliation of leaders of the Democratic Party and Hillman, Browder and their ilk."

'Good Television and Good Reception' Ready by RCA as Soon as War Ends

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—A spokesman for the Radio Corporation of America told the Federal Communications Commission yesterday his company is prepared to provide "good television broadcasting service and good television reception in the home" as soon as the war is over.

Differing from spokesmen for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who have advocated much higher frequency television broadcasting, Dr. G. B. Joliffe, an RCA engineer, recommended that commercial television channels remain where they are because to move them to a higher range "would necessitate the development of a new television system that would take five years or more to engineer."

His five-year estimate was considerably longer than the time CBS engineers testified would be necessary to have high frequency television in operation. CBS said it expected to have a new transmitter installed in about a year and that it then would demonstrate its theories.

Prior to resumption of the television discussions the Commission heard Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager and chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, and Harry R. Flory, New York, foreign news manager and director of communications for United Press Associations, urge continued use of present frequencies allotted to relay press radio stations.

Weston Pilot Promoted

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gen. Joao Batista Mascarenhas de Moreas, commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy, pinned Silver Bars on Pilot Walter H. Bryon, Jr., Weston, Mass., pilot of the General's liaison plane, after Bryon was notified of his promotion from lieutenant to captain.

Ice-Cream Tasting And No Boys There

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—There weren't any boys available, so men and women were given the job most youngsters would have enjoyed—appraising the taste of ice cream at a retail ice cream convention.

Most of the adult judges appeared to enjoy the testing job but on some scorecards there were comments such as "Melts too rapidly," "Too buttery," "Lacks sweetness."

It's No Time Now To Hurt Maid's Feelings

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins' maid knocked down a picture while housecleaning and, unable to tell which was the top because of the artist's style, replaced it upside down.

It's going to remain that way for the duration said Mrs. Wilkins, explaining this was no time to risk hurting a maid's feelings.

"Hottest thing in warfare"—the M-18 HELLCAT!

Anti-Tank 'Demon' Speeds Nazi Rout

Army Observer, Back From France, Calls M-18 'Hottest Thing in Armored Warfare'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Smashing performances in France have proved the effectiveness of the Army's new tank destroyer, the speedy M-18, the War Department indicated today.

"The M-18 is the hottest thing in today's armored warfare," said [redacted], Army automotive expert, who is home from front-line observations with the Third Army.

"It is the streamlined speed demon that put a streak of lightning in our drive across France into Germany," he said.

[redacted], who recently reported back to headquarters of the Army Ground Forces after a month in the Normandy battles, said that the 18¾-ton M-18 completely fulfilled expectations of ordnance experts.

Attached to a tank destroyer battalion, [redacted] obtained close-up accounts of the M-18's impressive performance while witnessing action in Brest, St. Lo, Le Mans, Orleans and St. Malo.

The unit which the captain observed once covered sixty-five miles in three and a half hours in combat and in another drive it traveled 165 miles in a day and a half, part of the way under blackout conditions.

The vehicle's mechanical system permits complete installation of a new engine in one and three-quarters hours. The ten bogey wheels operate independently. Thus one broken wheel will not incapacitate the vehicle, which mounts a 76-mm. cannon. Dual controls permit a change in drivers on an instant's notice, with no switch in positions required.

[redacted] cited one graphic example of the M-18's speed and mobility. One of the vehicles was dispatched to the water's edge on a peninsula across from Brest to blast a German pillbox about 6,000 yards across the water. The vehicle sped to the site, fired for thirty minutes from one changing position after another, then streaked away to protective cover before the enemy could direct fire upon it, repeating the rapid action at a new point shortly afterward.

The M-18's speed has tended to minimize mine trouble. Once the break-through is made, it moves so rapidly that the enemy finds it almost impossible to strew new mine fields in its path.

That's the M-18 Hellcat designed by Buick, in cooperation with Tank Destroyer and Ordnance experts

That's traveling

YOU LEND A HAND WHEN YOU LEND YOUR DOLLARS INVEST IN MORE WAR BONDS

BUICK BUILDS THE M-18 HELLCAT

was good

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

The Army-Navy "E" proudly flies over all Buick plants

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

From My Library Walls

IN MEETING VARIOUS well-known writers, I have always been interested to discover the individual approach each one takes to the writing of a new story. The idea becomes the more intriguing when one finds that every writer has a distinctly different approach! This is recalled to me as I look at the photograph of E. Phillips Oppenheim, hanging on my library wall. I doubt if Oppenheim was ever conscious, during our various meetings at his house in Cagnes-sur-Mer on the Riviera, in London, and in Boston, that he talked to me of himself; yet I find in my notes a composite picture of his technique that I know to be accurate.

* * *

Except possibly for Edgar Wallace, Oppenheim has been the most prolific writer of spy and mystery stories of all time. An average of better than three full-length stories (besides innumerable short stories) a year, for over fifty years, seems an almost incredible feat from a physical standpoint. Yet, after once seeing him at work, the idea of ghost collaboration is promptly discarded. Here is a natural story-teller, gifted with unusual power of observation and fired with imagination, who has found in his literary work not a job but the joy of living. And the secret of his productivity lies in his technique. With him, the whole trick depends upon the opening of his story. The plot, in general outline, is clear in his mind; he has only to decide at what point and how his story is to begin. With this correctly determined, his imagination seizes the plot, and the tale unfolds as he tells (rather than dictates) the story to his secretary. A normal day's output, limited to three or four hours' work in the morning, has been three thousand words. Rarely does he rewrite. "To Oppenheim," a friend once said, "conceiving a tale is a profound pleasure; developing it an enchanting journey; dictating it the most fascinating activity he can imagine."

* * *

The garden of the villa at Cagnes-sur-Mer, where the Oppenheims lived when I first knew them, was a delightful spot in which to relax and visit. A wooden gate opened directly on the Cagnes golf course, on which Oppenheim played daily. His frequent use of a golf course in so many of his stories attests to his familiarity with the game. He was not only an enthusiastic golfer, but was a far better than average player.

Cosmopolitan hotel restaurants were laboratories for Oppenheim. His marvelous power of observation provided him with characters lifted bodily from groups sitting at the various tables, blissfully unaware that they were under observation. It made no difference what they really were discussing: to Oppenheim the faces, the gestures, the composition of the group all suggested some fascinating intrigue which *might* have been the occasion of their getting together. Then his vivid imagination would turn the might-have-been into literary reality. "No story," he once said, "can stand upon its own legs unless it possesses sufficient plausibility to make it a possible reality in life." His responsibility was to give that plausibility to the phantom tale his imagination had conceived.

* * *

What a man Oppenheim would have been in the British Foreign Office during the 1930's—provided he had been given the authority to act! His stories during that period are so startlingly prophetic and accurate in placing before his public the growing German menace, as to make it almost unbelievable that his imagination was not supplemented by actual secret information. But this same public accepted them only as grand stories, and the warning fell on deaf or unwilling ears. No writer of fiction has shown himself so uncannily accurate in forecasting great future events.

The fact that I came from Boston was always a bond between us, particularly as his charming wife was a Boston girl. It was my pleasure to reciprocate in Boston the generous hospitality they had extended to us on the Riviera, and in his published autobiography he graciously refers to our meetings in America and also as fellow guests of W. J. Locke, at the lovely Villa des Arcades in Cannes.

* * *

Oppenheim's power of prophecy made it necessary for him to give up his home at Cagnes. "Mattorni's Vineyard" struck too close to what Mussolini really had in mind to make the author's residence in Italy desirable! So he located himself on the island of Guernsey. The Oppenheims were living there when my wife and I were last in London—during the Coronation Year. Unhappily, other engagements prevented us from accepting their invitation to visit them in their new island home; but we did meet in London, where we were their guests at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner. This was our last actual meeting.

The outbreak of the present World War caught them on the French Riviera, and they passed through many harrowing experiences before they succeeded in again reaching England. Guernsey, of course, was in the hands of the Germans. I have not heard from them since then, and still anxiously await assurance of their present welfare. During these last years, England could scarcely be considered a sanctuary. But I am hoping that the bombs have not added to the suffering these dear people have endured as a result of the war. I am hoping, too, that Oppenheim's vigor and strength have been spared, so that his imagination and his prophetic genius may again be available in the establishment of the peace.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Monarch of Mont Blanc

MONT BLANC is an international mountain. It rises above all petty boundaries, a thing apart, a mountain unique in Europe if not in the world. Lest France should wax unduly elated over its possession, some parts of the massif are shared with Switzerland and Italy. At Chamonix, at the French base of Mont Blanc, all nationalities meet, all European tongues are heard. The English, having no lofty peaks in their own country, have been, as in Switzerland, among the pioneers. It was, in fact (in the eighteenth century), two Englishmen, Windham and Pococke, who were said to have "discovered" the mountain. The term is not exact, Chamonix, formerly known as "the priory," having been in existence since the eleventh century, but to Pococke and Windham may be given the honor of having proclaimed its beauties to the world. . . .

Windham had been a student at Geneva and from across the lake the distant dome of Mont Blanc—some sixty miles away—had fired his imagination. In company with another Englishman—one Pococke, who had recently returned from Egypt and who chose to array himself as an Arab—Windham undertook what was at the time considered to be a perilous expedition. Windham describes how they provided themselves with "sumpter-horses laden with provisions and a tent." They were warned by the natives of the danger of setting foot upon the glacier, where no one had ever ventured save crystal-gatherers and chamois-hunters. Nothing daunted by this advice of caution but heavily armed and accompanied by a train of domestics, the two pioneers made their way to the Mer de Glace; the spot is marked to this day by what is known as "the Englishmen's stone": "Pococke and Windham, 1741." . . .

To Jacques Balmat . . . belong the honors of the first ascent. No Johnson should be without his Boswell, and it is perhaps in part due to the account which Dumas has given us in his "Impressions de Voyage Suisse" that the name of Balmat is everywhere honored while that of his companion, Dr. Paccard, is virtually unknown. Dumas visited Chamonix in 1832 and heard the story, albeit forty-six years after the event, from the lips of Jacques Balmat. Charming indeed is the record. Balmat speaks of his first attempt: "Mont Blanc had his night-cap on, and when such is the case he is in a bad temper and no one dare approach him." He made a second trial and still without success. Again, three weeks later, on August 8, 1786, having discovered the route since known as the *ancien passage*, he stood at last upon the coveted pinnacle. Let Balmat tell the tale in his own words as recorded by Dumas:

I lifted my head and saw that I was on the summit of Mont Blanc! I looked round, trembling for fear that there might yet be further some new unattainable aiguille. But no! no! I had no longer any strength to go higher; the muscles of my legs seemed held together only by my trousers. But behold I was at the end of my journey. I was on a spot where no living being had ever been before, no eagle nor even a chamois! I had come alone, with no help but my own will and my own strength. Everything around belonged to me! I was the monarch of Mont Blanc! I was the statue on this unique pedestal! Ah, then I turned toward Chamonix and waved my hat on the end of my stick. I could see through my glass the response. My subjects in the valley perceived. The whole village was gathered together in the market-place. — From "Cloud-lands of France," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century. 1927.)

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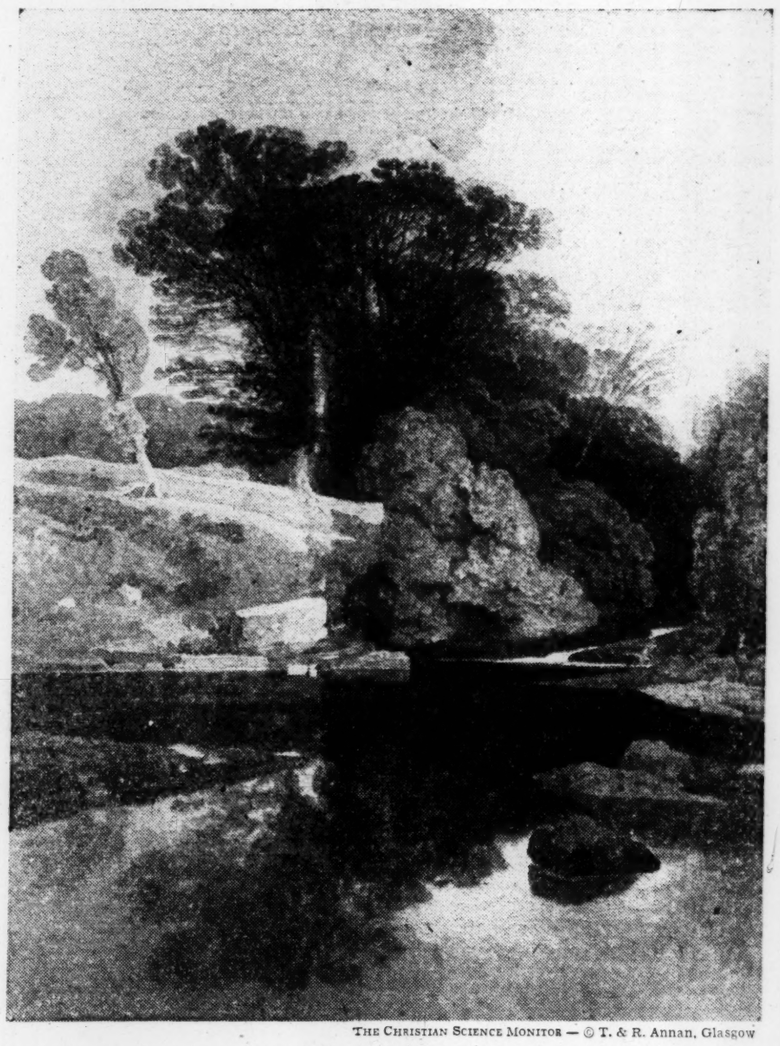

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"A SHADY POOL WHERE GRETA JOINS THE TEES": *By John Sell Cotman*

JOHN SELL COTMAN was one of the founders of the English school of water-color painters. Yet, marvelously sensitive as he was to the beauty of the countryside and endowed with eyes and hands capable of recording his vision of that beauty, he did not experience recognition. The highest fee he ever received was ten pounds and that was for an oil painting! Today his fame rests almost entirely upon his early work, before the drudgery of teaching, which consumed the greater part of his manhood, destroyed his spontaneous enthusiasm.

Eldest son of a well-to-do silk mercer of Norwich, Cotman was twelve years old when his father consulted the successful artist Opie, who lived near by, as to the prospects of an art career for the boy who had already painted several remarkable pictures. Opie was dogmatically emphatic with his advice: "None." But, five years later, Cotman was living in London among congenial comrades, with a picture already accepted by the Royal Academy.

In his earliest work, Cotman's paintings were remarkable for the way in which he dispensed with light and shade. He would put in a tree with one flat wash of some chosen green, trunk as well, with a deliberate omission of detail. He simplified the scene to a pattern of harmonious colored spaces, unconsciously following the age-old practice of the Chinese school of water-color art—shadows omitted, modeling suggested rather than rendered. With swift precision and one single brushful of diluted black paint, he could conjure on his paper, without scrape or scratch or added stroke, the fretted hurry of a stream.

Cotman's most exquisite work was done before 1806, immediately before embarking on a brief but unsuccessful period of portraiture. Unable to obtain commissions, he returned to Norwich to live obscurely for the remainder of his days, during which, without thought of profit, he produced a series of sensitive delicate drawings of amazing variety.

It was during the summer of 1805, while visiting Rokeby Park in Yorkshire, that he painted "A Shady Pool Where Greta Joins the Tees." Cotman, a man with excellent social gifts, had been invited there by John Morritt to teach drawing to his wife. But he found that this teaching occupied only one hour a day; the rest of the time was his own. These six weeks were the highlight of his career, for then he painted at least twenty-five water-colors, eight of which have survived. Contrary to his usual custom, he painted these out-of-doors.

At Rokeby, Cotman's qualities found full expression and brought out the best in him; his technical powers matured. He had ample leisure and unlimited materials. Had he been able to continue observing nature on the spot, he would have become England's finest landscape artist.

G. BERNARD HUGHES

Anthony Trollope In New Zealand

IN AUGUST, 1872, the novelist Anthony Trollope arrived in New Zealand with his mind full of stories about Maori warriors and exotic scenery, about missionaries and the cannibals who ate them. To his astonishment it seemed that he had found another Britain. Round any corner he might find a scene to remind him of some part of the British Isles—if not in England, then in Scotland or Ireland. On his first night in New Zealand he stayed at a hotel that might have been in any one of a hundred English towns, and had to bargain and bully in the same old way to get a bedroom, a bath, and some supper. So, he cheerfully complained, he had sailed right round the world and yet could not get away from England.

Trollope exaggerated. The colonists had transplanted what they could of England, but the native trees and grasses remained; and as for the people, he soon found that they were developing their own ideas and customs. New Zealanders, like Australians and Americans, were already different in subtle ways from Englishmen and Scots, just as they were different from one another; and in the seventy years that have passed since Trollope's visit these differences have grown. . . .

Today, as when Trollope planned his tour seventy-odd years ago, the stranger may approach New Zealand with a false vision gathered from publicity pamphlets and illustrated books: a New Zealand of snow peaks and thermal springs, of Maoris in native costume, of trout fishing and mountain climbing. These things are indeed a part of New Zealand life, but they are no more representative of the country than the Rocky Mountains and the Niagara Falls truly represent the character of North America. New Zealand is a land of hill pastures and plains and bushlands as well as of spectacular mountains. It is essentially a land of farms and farmers where an immigrant race of British stock is developing its own life, as that race did in earlier years in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia. — From "Understanding New Zealand," by FREDERICK L. W. WOOD. (New York: Coward-McCann. 1944.)

Cloak

With crisp winds whistling
By the eaves,
Autumn works swiftly.
Autumn weaves
A brilliant cloak
Of golden sheaves
And scarlet, bronze
And orange leaves.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Progress and Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a hunter sets a trap for game he baits it with a bit of food. Ordinarily the animal's natural instinct would cause him to avoid the trap, but if his desire for the food is great enough, it overcomes his caution, and he is trapped. In like manner human beings are often trapped by their desires, which, delusive in nature, stifle their better judgment, and they become the victims of evil.

It is evident that we are attracted toward that which we desire. Is not the person who wishes for popularity more than anything else attracted to many forms of worldliness? The desire for pleasure in matter mesmerizes a human being until he loses sight of the things of Spirit.

* * *

The powerful influence which our desires exercise over us is indicated in the following excerpt from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 261): "Under the strong impulse of a desire to perform his part, a noted actor was accustomed night after night to go upon the stage and sustain his appointed task, walking about as actively as the youngest member of the company. This old man was so lame that he hobbled every day to the theatre, and sat aching in his chair till his cue was spoken,—a signal which made him as oblivious of physical infirmity as if he had inhaled chloroform, though he was in the full possession of his so-called senses." This incident illustrates how a strong desire can take complete possession of consciousness, force all other considerations out of thought, and transform us either for the better or for the worse according to the nature of the end desired.

The "strong impulse of a desire" to perform our part in God's plan for the redemption of mankind will fashion us anew. It is possible to learn to do God's will, and to gain such an understanding of the Christ, Truth, that we can heal the sick, bring consolation to the sorrowing, and find peace and harmony in our own lives. Let each one ask himself: "What desires are going to govern me today? Desire for pleasure in matter, for popularity, or personal gain? Or do I long for the things of Spirit, God, more than all else?" If the desire to fill consciousness with the Christ, Truth, is the governing impulse in our lives, we shall be attracted toward the kingdom of heaven, and we shall progress in spiritual understanding till at last we awake in God's likeness.

* * *

But one may say, "In spite of all I can do, I seem to be governed by wrong desires, which are apparently so powerful that I cannot overcome them." Christian Science shows how to rise above these erroneous conditions of thought. Good alone is real. In the Bible (Genesis 1:31) it is plainly declared that God created all, and that He "saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." God, infinite good, never made any form of evil. Hence evil, having no actual existence, and being but a false belief of mortal mind, has no real power over us. To understand the unreality of evil begins at once to set us free from the desire for it, because we are learning that it can confer no real satisfaction.

The Scriptures also declare that God made man in His image and likeness. Hence the real man, God's reflection, cannot know any wrong desire. Christian Science teaches that man is the child of God, reflecting the one divine Mind and possessing no consciousness apart from Him. In reality we are the ideas of God, and we cannot be attracted toward anything unlike him. John said (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

If one is battling with false appetite, and apparently in vain, this may be because he is fighting it as a reality. In this case it would be well to turn away from the contemplation of the problem and fill consciousness so full of right desires that evil cannot enter. It is always possible to replace a wrong desire with a right one.

* * *

A man had long battled with the desire for tobacco without overcoming it. Finally he was offered the opportunity to take part in the activities of a Christian Science branch church. He wanted very much to be of service, but felt that he should first get rid of the tobacco habit. At this point he became more than ever determined to overcome this false appetite, and as the result of his greater consecration it fell away quite readily. The "strong impulse of a desire" to do good was what had been needed to ensure his greater spiritual progress.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 326): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

Audience

Sound's passing flight unfolds
One firm design
Where music's form upholds
Each branching line.

As leaf by leaf is shed
From autumn tree
Till basic branches spread
For mind to see,

So note by note is heard
By seer of tone
Till structure is conferred
And music known.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

Progresso e desejo

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

QUANDO um caçador prepara sua armadilha, põe nela um engôdo para atrair à caça. Normalmente, o instinto natural do animal faria com que êle evitasse a armadilha, porém si sua atração pelo alimento for muito forte, domina sua prudência, e ele é então apanhado. Assim são também muitas vezes as criaturas humanas embaidas pelos seus desejos, os quais, enganadores por natureza, anulam seu melhor juizo, e tornam-nas vitimas do mal.

É evidente que somos atraidos para aquilo que desejamos. O que deseja popularidade acima de tudo não é êle atraido pelas cousas do mundanismo? O desejo de prazer na matéria magnetiza a criatura humana até fazê-la negligenciar as cousas do Espirito.

* * *

A poderosa influência que os nossos desejos exercem sobre nós é mostrada na seguinte passagem do *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), por Mary Baker Eddy, pg. 261: "Um notável ator, impulsionado pelo forte desejo de executar a sua parte, costumava aparecer no palco, todás as noites, desempenhando o seu papel numa actividade comparavel à do mais jovem membro da companhia. No entretanto era êste velho ator, tão entrevado que vinha ao teatro arrastando-se e ficava, cheio de dôres, sentado numa cadeira até ser dado o sinal para entrada em cena—sinal êste que o fazia esquecer a sua enfermidade física, como si sob ação de clorofórmio, embora continuasse na plena posse de seus pseudos sentidos." Êste incidente mostra como um desejo forte pode tomar completa posse da conciência, forçar todas as outras considerações para fora do pensamento, e nos transformar para melhor ou para peor, de acôrdo com a natureza do fim desejado.

O forte impulso de um desejo de executarmos nossa parte no plano de Deus para a redenção do humanidade, nos renovará. É possivel aprender a fazer a vontade de Deus e adquirir tal compreenção de Cristo, a Verdade, que se pode curar o doente, dar consolação aos sofredores e encontrar a paz e a harmonia em nossas próprias vidas. Perguntemos a nós mesmos: "Quais os desejos que vão me governar hoje? O desejo de prazer na matéria, de popularidade, ou lucro pessoal? Ou o anseio pelas cousas do Espírito, Deus, mais que tudo?" Si o desejo de encher a conciência com Cristo, a Verdade, é o impulso que impéra em nossas vidas, seremos atraídos para o reino dos céus, e progrediremos na compreensão espiritual até que acordemos na semelhança de Deus.

* * *

Mas, dirá alguem: "Apesar de tudo que possa fazer, pareço ser governado por desejos errados, que são aparentemente tão poderosos que não posso vencê-los." A Ciência Cristã mostra como sobrepujar essas condições erradas do pensamento. Só o bem é verdadeiro. A Biblia (Genesis 1:31) mostra claramente que Deus criou tudo, e que "viu Deus tudo quanto tinha feito, e eis que era muito bom." Deus, bem infinito, nunca fez mal de espécie alguma. Portanto, não tendo o mal existência real, e sendo apenas uma falsa crença da mente mortal, não tem poder reál sobre nós. Com a compreensão da irrealidade do mal começa imediatamente a nossa libertação do desejo por êle, visto estarmos aprendendo que o mal não pode dar satisfação verdadeira.

As Escrituras declaram também que Deus fez o homem à Sua imagem e semelhança. Assim sendo, não pode o homem real, reflexo de Deus, tomar conhecimento de qualquer desejo errado. A Ciência Cristã ensina que o homem é filho de Deus, refletindo a única Mente divina, não possuindo conciência àparte d'Êle. Na realidade somos idéias de Deus, e não podemos ser atraidos por nenhuma cousa dessemelhante à Êle. Disse João (I S. João 3:2): "Amados, agora somos filhos de Deus, e ainda não é manifestado o que havemos de ser. Porém sabemos que, quando se manifestar, seremos semelhantes a êle; porque assim como é o veremos."

Si alguem está lutando com falso apetite, e aparentemente em vão, isto pode ser por o estar combatendo como sendo uma realidade. Nêste caso seria bom deixar de considerar o problema, e encher a conciência de desejos corretos, a ponto de não permitir a penetração do erro. É sempre possivel substituir-se um desejo errado por um certo.

* * *

Um homem combateu durante muito tempo o desejo do fumo, sem no entretanto conseguir dominá-lo. Finalmente foi-lhe oferecida a oportunidade de tomar parte nas atividades de uma filial da Igreja da Ciência Cristã. Êle tinha grande desejo do servir, mas sentia necessidade de primeiramente libertar-se do vicio do fumo. Ficou então mais do que nunca decidido a vencer êsse falso apetite, e, como resultado de sua grande consagração, facilmente perdeu o vicio. O forte impulso de um desejo de fazer o bem era o que necessitava para assegurar o seu maior progresso espiritual.

Mrs. Eddy escreveu (Science and Health, p. 326): "O propósito e o motivo de viver bem podem ser adquiridos agora. Isso conseguido, o começo foi por onde se devia. Começou-se pela tabela de numeração da Ciência Cristã, e nada, senão a má intenção, poderá entravar o seu adiantamento."

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing and liberation, which are for all to understand and use, is given in

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures *by* MARY BAKER EDDY

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Republican Nominee Attacks Roosevelt's Record on United States Foreign Relations as 'Isolationist'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Following is the text of the campaign address here last night by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York:

It is mighty good to come back again to Minnesota, the State of that gallant leader, Commander Harold Stassen. As a great Governor and as a bold and courageous leader of opinion, he rendered service to his country equaled only by his present services in the Navy.

To the people of Minnesota he gave something else very precious and too long absent from our national life. He gave teamwork-government, not one-man government.

As a result when he left for the Navy, there was a first-class man ready and able to fill his shoes. That man has so ably and successfully conducted the affairs of the State that everyone agrees you will re-elect by an overwhelming majority, my good friend, Gov. Edward J. Thye.

The experience of the people of Minnesota under these great Republican administrators points the way toward the progressive, forward-looking teamwork-government the people will install in the nation next Jan. 20.

Changes Tactics

I had intended to talk tonight about some of the problems of the American farmer. I have deferred that talk so that I can, without delay, correct some errors and omissions in the speech of my opponent of last Saturday night. But before doing so, I want to here and now repledge my adherence to the farm program of the Republican platform, which was drawn by the farm leaders themselves.

The wide fluctuation of prices of farm products that followed the last war will not be tolerated. A floor will be placed and maintained under farm prices with assurance of seal-up crop loans. A proper farm program will be created and so operated that it will leave with the farmers and the administration, the control and operation of their program without domination or dictation from appointed bureaucrats.

Agree on Objectives

On three great objectives, we, the American people, are wholly agreed. We are determined to carry through this war to swift and total victory. We are determined that the United States shall take the lead, even before victory in the war is won, in the establishment of a world organization to prevent future wars. We are determined that our fighting men shall find when they return victorious a vigorous and productive America, the kind of America in which there will be jobs and opportunity for all.

It was for the purpose of keeping our unity for peace that, last August, I lifted our peace plans wholly out of partisan conflicts—by joining hands with Secretary Hull in work on the proposed organization to prevent future wars.

In my address on that subject, I have tried to keep it out of partisan debate.

Unhappily, however, last Saturday night, my opponent once again sowed among us the seeds of disunity. He made a long speech on foreign affairs. We had hoped he would speak to the American people as grownups and tell us what our foreign policy is and where it is going.

Refer to Small Nations

We had also hoped to hear some word of cheer about the smaller nations, so important to the conscience of the American people—some word about the fate of Poland, some hope for the people of Italy, some assurance that the Scandinavian countries which have suffered so much, and the other small countries, might soon be admitted to their full partnership in the work for organized peace.

Mr. Roosevelt gave us none of that. Instead, he sat by the fireside and dreamed of yesterday. He paraded before the American people the ghosts of the dead past. He told us a few bits of history, carefully selected, and then said in effect, "Ask me no questions—you are not entitled to know where we are going. Just leave everything to me."

Now, Mr. Roosevelt said, in that speech, "I am giving you the whole story." But the isolated bits of history he gave were only a very small part of the story. I had intended to talk tonight about some of the problems of the American farmer. I have deferred that talk so I could, without delay, look with you at the vital events my opponent left out of what he called "the whole story."

Quotes President

My opponent says the heavy hand of isolationism governed our country in the 1920's. Does he mean to apply that term to the three great Republican Secretaries of State, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, and Henry L. Stimson, his own present Secretary of War? If so, I am afraid he has a convenient memory. It was my opponent himself who said of the day he took office, the 4th of March, 1933, "the world picture was an image of substantial peace, international consultation and widespread hope for the bettering of relations between the nations gave to all of us a reasonable expectation that the barriers to mutual confidence, to increased trade and to the peaceful settlement of disputes could be progressively removed."

And that was the truth. My opponent did inherit a progressive improving structure of international co-operation — from the disarmament conference of 1921 led by Charles Evans Hughes, through the great Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, in which most of the nations of the world renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

But it was on March 5, 1933, that Adolf Hitler made himself dictator of Germany. That was a fateful year. Germany walked out of the disarmament conference. Germany and Japan quit the League of Nations. And tragically, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, America did her own bit toward the breakdown of international co-operation for peace.

View on League

Mr. Roosevelt now speaks fondly of the League of Nations. But it was he who in 1933 said this of the League: "We are not members and we do not contemplate membership."

He rejected the policy of collaboration with the League which had previously been established, and in 1935, the American representative at Geneva was instructed "that we desire to follow our course independently."

Here are two parts of the story my opponent conveniently forgot. Now let's look at some more.

It was also in 1935 that instead of the policy of consultation with other nations, an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress adopted the fruitless Neutrality Act and the President signed it.

But it was in 1933 that we really had our last chance to bring order out of the chaos of international money exchange and trade. The London Economic Conference had been labored over for months by Republican Secretary of State Stimson. Yet, as one of his early acts as President, Mr. Roosevelt deliberately scuttled that Conference. That was the most completely isolationist action ever taken by an American President in our 150 years of history. It was that event that led at least one European statesman to say there was then nothing ahead in Europe but war.

Warned of Danger

Year after year, from 1933 to 1939, our representatives in Berlin and Tokyo, in their confidential reports which are now partly made public, warned of the growing danger.

Year after year, our chiefs of staff reported on the utterly impoverished and pitifully small manpower of our Army. Year after year, the Budget Bureau, which is under the personal direction of the President, cut down the amount requested. It was right in the fall of 1939, after the second world war had actually begun, that Mr. Roosevelt's Budget Bureau cut out $552,000,000 of amounts certified by the Army for critical and essential items.

It was in January, 1940, that Mr. Roosevelt told the Congress that $1,800,000,000 for national defense was, in his judgment, "a sufficient amount for the coming year," although he admitted that it was "far less than many experts on national defense think should be spent."

It was in that month that I called publicly for a two-ocean navy, a concept which Mr. Roosevelt still later called "just plain dumb."

It was in those terrifying days of the Nazi blitz, in May of 1940, that he told us we should not become "discombolated." Then, with France about to fall, he publicly announced on June 4 that he saw no reason for Congress to stay in session. It was an election year—so in that hour of national peril he said that a continued session of Congress could serve no useful end except, sarcastically, the laudable purpose of making speeches.

Congress Stayed

It was that American Congress which refused at that historic time to go home. It stayed in Washington and worked.

It was that Congress which then passed the National Selective Service Act, sponsored by a Republican Congressman and an anti-New Deal Democrat. It was that Congress that stayed after it had been told to go home, which ran the appropriations and authorizations for national defense up to $12,000,000,000.

Here, then are some more chapters of the story—all of which my opponent conveniently forgets. But the American people will not forget them when they go to the polls in November.

In his speech of last Saturday night, my opponent did remember the Washington Arms Conference by which, for the first time, we succeeded in restricting Japan to an inferior naval relationship of 5-5-3. But he forgot that he was supposed to be telling "the whole story." He complained that we "scuttled" part of the strength of our Navy. But that is not what he said at the time. Then, in a magazine article, Mr. Roosevelt asked America to trust Japan and complained of "the delay in the scrapping of United States ships as provided for and pledged in accordance with the treaty." What he also forgot last Saturday night was that as late as 1934, he called the Washington Arms Conference, a "milestone in civilization."

How election times change men's memories! If we are going to learn the lessons for future use, we have to keep the record straight.

U. S. Sends Japan Scrap

It was in that year, 1934, that Japan served notice of termination of the limitation treaty which kept her Navy inferior to ours. Yet, it was in the first two administrations of the New Deal that this country sent 10,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel to Japan, unchecked by my opponent until Oct. 16, 1940. The weight of that scrap iron alone was 10 times the tonnage of the whole Japanese Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt said last Saturday that we could have "compromised" with Japan, "by selling out the heart's blood of the Chinese people." Well, let's see what he did.

In addition to scrap iron, he permitted the shipment of as much as 3,000,000 barrels a month of oil, the heart's blood of war, for use against China and for storage against America. It continued to flow until July of 1941, four months before Pearl Harbor.

Let those who claim to have exercised great foresight remember these lessons in history. And let us as a nation never forget them.

Now, my opponent in his speech actually blamed a handful of Republicans for our failure to go into the World Court in 1935.

Discusses Council

That was when Mr. Roosevelt was still on the crest of his leadership, with three fourths of the United States Senate Democratic. Even with the help of nine Republicans he still could not muster a two-thirds vote. Since then he has warred with Congress at every major turn. He has insulted its integrity and its members have learned the bitter lesson that legislation asked for one purpose, is twisted to another. This is a sad foundation on which to build the teamwork necessary for the future. That's why it's time for a change.

Three times in recent months I have discussed at length what I consider the sound and successful program for lasting peace. I have emphasized that this work must be pressed forward without waiting for the end of the war. I have emphasized, as my opponent has not, that "we must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression." That means, of course, that it must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision. Obviously Congress, and only Congress has the constitutional power to determine what quota of force it will make available, and what discretion it will give our representative to use that force.

I have not the slightest doubt that a Congress which is working in partnership with the President will achieve the result we all consider essential and grant adequate power for swift action to the American representative. But those who would attempt to ride roughshod over Congress and to dictate the course it should follow before it has even been acquainted with the facts are trifling with the hope of the world. They are deliberately, in my judgment, seeking to participate a hardening of minds. If this stubborn course is pursued, it can only result once again, as in 1919, in a disastrous conflict between the President and the Congress. To that I will never be a party.

Must Have Harmony

I deeply believe that we cannot build an understanding and a purpose for our future if we are to continue to have abuse from the President of the members of Congress.

None of us has been all-wise in these matters. Individual Congressmen and Senators of both parties have made mistakes. Individual citizens have made mistakes. Everyone of us—both in and out of office—has made mistakes.

I am not interested in the mistakes of any individual—in either party. I am interested—the people of this country are interested—in what the next Congress will do. We must not find ourselves after next Jan. 20 stalled on dead center as a result of this series of recriminations between my opponent and the Congress. He has already demonstrated that he cannot work with a Congress of his own Party. It is unmistakably clear that our future demands that we have a new Chief Executive who can and will work with the new Republican Congress beginning next Jan. 20. We must be able to go forward harmoniously and effectively if we are to meet the mighty problems of peace.

Who will lead the next Senate and the next House? Well, here are the acknowledged leaders today:

Austin of Vermont

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, Acting Minority Leader of the United States Senate.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference Committee.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Chairman of the Republican National Convention Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Steering Committee.

Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, Republican Senate whip.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Republican Leader of the House of Representatives.

I hold in my hand a telegram from each of these gentlemen. Let me read you the wire from Senator Wallace H. White, the Acting Minority Leader of the United States Senate. It reads:

"Your statements in support of a postwar organization and your vigorous leadership in developing and clarifying our country's foreign policy have my respect and approval. Your views will be accorded enthusiastic and loyal support by Republicans of the Senate and by the American people."

Now let me read a wire from Joseph W. Martin, whom my opponent last Saturday night conceded is likely to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. It reads:

Offers Support

"When elected President, you can count on enthusiastic support of the Republican House of Representatives to carry into effect your plan for United States leadership in organization to co-operate with other nations for world peace. I shall personally be very pleased to follow your splendid leadership in bringing this plan into reality."

I have made public the rest of these messages tonight. Here is the kind of unity we need in this country—the kind we will need so desperately in these important years ahead.

From the beginning of this campaign I have insisted that organization for world peace can and must be a bipartisan effort. I shall continue to insist on that approach.

The avoidance of future wars is too important to be in the sole custody of any one man—of any one group—or of any one party. It is too important to hang by the slender thread of one man's continuity in office.

Bipartisan Effort

Only with the unity now demonstrated by the telegrams I have read to you tonight from the next leaders of the Congress and the Senate can we achieve the kind of action necessary to preserve peace. Only with a Chief Executive who will work with the Congress in harmony can our future be assured.

Our work for future peace must and will become on Jan. 20, next year, a bipartisan effort, bringing to it the ablest men in our country from both political parties.

That sense of unity can also be brought to our domestic affairs. With a President who will cooperate with the Congress, we need not fear the peace. For agriculture, for labor and for business, we have an unlimited future before us, if we will seize it and unite to bring it about.

Certainly, this is the least we can do in the name of those who are fighting today to make that future possible. With God's help we shall unite America and go forward once again.

Dewey Scans Watch, 'Time' for a Change

By the Associated Press

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 25

Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, greeting a throng at a railroad station here on his way to Minneapolis yesterday, remarked as he looked at his watch that it was an hour faster than Elkhart time.

"This is the place to change time," a bystander shouted.

"And it's time to make a change," replied Governor Dewey.

Dewey Flays 'Isolationism' Of New Deal Administration

Continued from Page 1

pursued, it can only result once again as in 1919, in a disastrous conflict between the President and the Congress."

Partnership With Congress

The Republican candidate says he does not have "the slightest doubt that a Congress which is working in partnership with the President will achieve the result we all consider essential and grant adequate power for swift action to the American representative" on the proposed security council.

But, he adds, "we must not find ourselves after next Jan. 20 stalled on dead center as a result of this series of recriminations between my opponent and the Congress."

Governor Dewey's own support of the proposal to endow in advance the American delegate with authority to vote the use of force against aggressors, which the President advocated last week and which won him Senator Ball's indorsement, came when, in his Minneapolis reply to Mr. Roosevelt's latest speech, he put the withholding of such authority by Congress in the class of "nullifying amendments" which he opposed.

Not Subject to Reservation

Governor Dewey cited this sentence from his own address before the New York Herald Tribune forum: "We must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression."

He then added:

"That means, of course, that it must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision. Obviously, Congress, and only Congress, has the constitutional power to determine what quota of force it will make available and what discretion it will give our representative to use that force."

"Appeasement" Criticized

Governor Dewey's latest speech manifestly aligns him still more firmly on the international side of foreign policy. His main criticisms of his opponent were in the field of his "isolationist" acts of the past. He cited the cool words the President spoke about the League of Nations in 1933, the "scuttling of the London Economic Conference, which he characterized as "the most completely isolationist action ever taken by an American President," and his signing of the "fruitless Neutrality Act adopted by an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress."

Also, far from dissenting from the Administration for pursuing policies which allegedly tended to get the United States into the war, the Governor sharply criticized the President for a policy of appeasing Japan by permitting the sale of scrap and oil to Japan until "four months before Pearl Harbor."

Campaign Notes — Governor Dewey found Minnesota seething with dispute over Senator Ball's disaffection and uncertain as to what the outcome would be.

All the Stassen people appear to be supporting Governor Dewey, none as yet rallying to Senator Ball.

The Minneapolis Star Journal poll gives the G. O. P. a slight, very slight, edge.

Many Republicans contend that the Ball action is without political importance, while other observers incline to the view that it is significant more as an indicator of public sentiment than as an impulse. But it was the conversation piece in Minneapolis during the Governor's visit yesterday and expressed opinions ranged from the Republican who branded it the worst double-cross since Benedict Arnold to the pro-Dewey Minneapolis Times editorial statement that Senator Ball "acted sincerely and in good conscience."

Governor Dewey's only comment was: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting Senator Ball."

Asked about the Senator's statement that he had not been invited to discuss foreign policy with the G. O. P. high command, Governor Dewey said: "I had asked the Republican members of Congress living within 200 or 300 miles of Albany to come there but did not want to impose that burden on those living farther away unless they came voluntarily."

Governor Dewey still has a farm speech coming up, but it keeps getting postponed as more combustible issues intrude. In his Minneapolis press conference, he said that he favored "the good elements of the AAA," but declined to specify what those elements are. That's coming on the radios' "farm and home" next Saturday.

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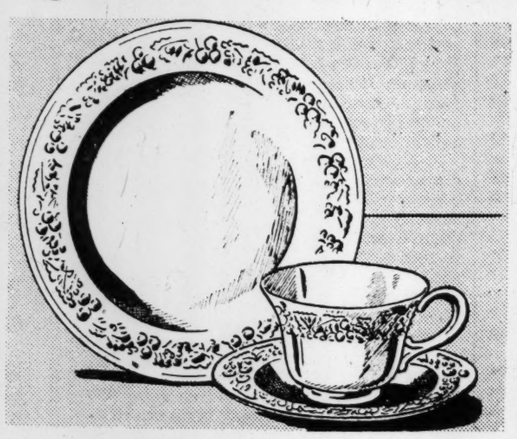

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Original Features of 308-Year-Old House Used by Present Owners to Make It Pay

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The merry tinkle of a bell, as you lift the iron latch of the massive front door at Hartwell Farm and you are ushered back to the early 17th century. This old farmhouse was already 139 years old when Paul Revere made his memorable ride to give warning that the British were coming that way. At that time, the present town of Lincoln, Massachusetts, where Hartwell Farm is located, was a part of "Concord town."

Some years ago, two young women, Marion Fitch and Jane Poor, bought the old house and its surrounding acres; for they saw in it possibilities for a tea room where meals could be served in a charming old-time atmosphere. Loving old things, they visualized the pleasure of guests who would share that love.

Behind the tin fire "board" blocking the huge kitchen fireplace, they saw a glowing fire; while turkeys, roasted to a fragrant turn, came from the brick oven alongside, just as they did a hundred years ago.

The house would glow with the hospitality of open fires for all who came that way. In the spacious "south room" luncheon or dinner guests could be served at a table so curved that all would face the open fire, instead of the usual favored few.

Brick Oven Utilized

The old house, happy and proud to be of use again, actively serving others, today appears to share the pleasure of owners and guests alike in cheerful hearth fires. The brick oven, with new lease on life, shows that it can still roast turkeys just as well as it did in the olden days as many a delighted guest can testify. In the cheerful "south room," all guests around a half-moon table face the open fire while enjoying their meal.

With their love of old things, they have carefully preserved the atmosphere of the early 17th century, doing much of the actual work of restoration themselves. What modernization was necessary has been so carefully handled, that the visitor is hardly aware of it. Paper was removed from the walls, exposing beautiful pine paneling everywhere. With the exception of the tiny front entry, where a really old French paper has been used, there is no wallpaper in the house.

Quaint Old-Type Murals

The room left of the front door is known as the "north room." Here are murals covering the entire wall space, depicting scenes from the early days of the house, farm and immediate neighborhood. The "house raising," "haying," the "old well," etc., are shown in such soft, mellow tones that they look as old as the house itself; though as a matter of fact, the work was done only a decade ago. On a narrow wall space near the old corner cupboard is a bit of verse, expressing the sentiment of all who love old houses:

"He who loves an old house
Will never love in vain;
For how can any old house,
Used to sun and rain,

* * *

Fail to give its answer
To the heart that gives it love?"

The old "pine chest" beneath the window in this north room really harbors a radiator. Lift the lid and heat the room! Cupboards, too, abound here, especially around the fireplace. Three of these are a part of the paneling and are secured with buttons; while the fourth is a full-size door with a latch. All have "H" hinges.

While the "north room" is definitely a place in which to linger, the "south room," on the other side of the front entry, is the really elegant room of the house—the "best room" or "parlor," as it is variously called in New England.

In the old days such a room was opened only on special occasions and kept tightly closed at all other times. In the "south room" of Hartwell farmhouse is found more exquisite paneling, also another corner cupboard displaying choice pieces of glass and china. Here, too, as in the other rooms, is a fireplace; but this one boasts a fireback made in England in 1634—the gift of an English guest who had visited the house. Another mark of elegance is the chamfered beams, not found elsewhere in the house, though beams themselves are numerous. The plaster between the smaller beams has been removed, exposing them to view and adding to the mellow charm of the room.

Ingenious "Moon Table"

While retaining all the old-time atmosphere, this room is used at times for serving luncheons or dinners, especially to parties, when people like to be by themselves. The design of the "moon table" was first drawn on the floor with chalk, then constructed by one of the young men employees. All guests seated at this table face the fireplace. On the walls of the room hang Currier and Ives and other old prints. At the windows red-and-white checked tablecloth material has been used most effectively for draperies. The same material is found at the kitchen windows. All the windows, incidentally, retain their original small panes—"8 over 12."

Conforming to the traditional New England pattern was a tiny "kitchen bedroom," always found in old houses. Now the partition has been removed, throwing the space into the kitchen. Miss Fitch told me that when she and Miss Poor bought the old house, they found a hardwood floor laid over the original kitchen floor. They promptly had this taken up, revealing the old, wide pine boards of the first floor—the one in use today.

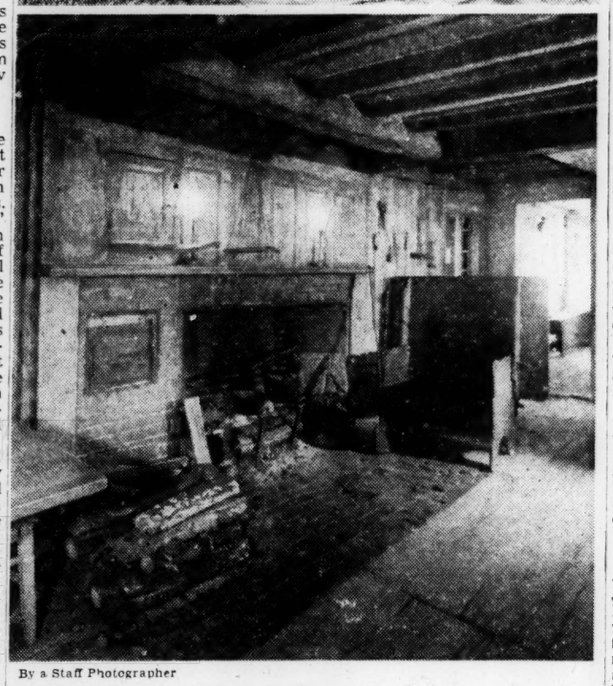
In the kitchen are the huge fireplace and cavernous brick oven, now restored to their original condition. When the new owners took over, they found the fireplace closed by a piece of tin, and a stove had been set up. The original ceiling, beams and all, had been covered with wallboard, which was badly warped by steam and heat. This, of course, was removed, revealing the massive hand-hewn beams beneath.

Prewar Holiday Treats

Before the war, when Hartwell Farm was open to guests every day in the year, the turkeys served for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners were roasted in the brick oven; while at any time, when there was a fire, a guest might have his steak broiled to order over the coals in the kitchen fireplace. Due to wartime conditions, Hartwell Farm is now closed on holidays, much to the regret of its many friends. But it is hoped that in postwar days there will be a restoration of the unique features which have contributed so much to its success. Meantime, Miss Poor and Miss Fitch are carrying on in true wartime spirit. Each season, I am told, they and their staff make upwards of two tons of jam, jelly, relishes, etc., which are used on their tables.

Because the demands of their business made it necessary, a large serving terrace has been added in the rear of the kitchen and on the same level. The flagstones used in its floor came from the old Court House in Boston when it was razed in 1815. This terrace, overlooking woodland and meadow, is open on three sides and is screened in the summer and glassed in the fall. The terrace has its fireplace, too, made possible by a central chimney of stone.

It is recorded that the Hartwell who occupied the house at the time of the American Revolution was a gunsmith as well as a farmer and that his house was to have been burned. But when the British went by, they were hurrying so fast that they couldn't stop! How fortunate that the old house was spared—later to fall into the hands of those who appreciate it and have faithfully restored all its old-time charm—a charm unspoiled, surprisingly, by any air of commercialism.



By a Staff Photographer

Hartwell Farm at Lincoln, Mass., comes to life, after three centuries, as a tea room with little of the old-time flavor lost. (Above) Outside view of house, with branches of overhanging elm. (Below) Interior view showing one of the fireplaces with brick oven at left, and broad brick hearth.

Flowers Take Root in Burlap

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the gardens everywhere are blazing defiance at the frost, I am rejoicing in the thought that my own will bloom all through the winter—on burlap that is stretched on a home-made frame in my kitchen. Flowers of all colors and sizes and shapes have grown there, in other years, but the yellow roses that swing in garlands across the rug I hooked last winter, are the best of all.

Perhaps they are best because of the associations they have brought us—made, as they are, of bits of a blanket that is generations old, a baby's worn-out jacket, grandmother's evening cape and a skating skirt of daughter's. They have brought these things back into our daily life and we are glad.

Colors From Dye Pot

There had to be innumerable shades in the rose petals so, as I had turned to the attic for my material, I turned to the dye pot for my colors. The old pieces I had found were ripped and washed. Then, sprinkled with dye they were rolled tightly and tucked into the dye pots. They came dancing out, gay and fresh and in a thousand different shades of bronze and green and yellow.

It seemed like plenty—yellow for the roses, bronze and green for the leaves—but, somehow the garlands were flat and wooden. So, gradually, the leaves began to cast lavender shadows. Some of the shadows were delicate mauve and others ranged through the deep purples. Among the bronze and green leaves, they gave interest and life to the talisman roses, the tea roses, and the flat, little old-fashioned ones that tipped the ends of the garlands. Copper roses, like none I have ever seen, appeared among them and seemed right, as they balanced the talismans.

Field For Expression

It is agreed that a hooked rug should express the individuality of its maker. One of the joys of the craft is self-expression. Another is that so many pieces are left from the rug just finished that a new one must always be begun.

So, a fresh piece of burlap has been stretched on the frame in my kitchen and a new box of dyed pieces is waiting for me. Some day, while I am tending the supper on the stove, there will be a free minute or two, and I shall "draw in" the first loops of my garden. I shan't mind at all that autumn is closing in on us, for yellow daisies will be growing on my burlap, and I shall know that fuchsias, forget-me-nots, pansies and pink roses will also bloom in gay profusion, all the time the snow flies and ordinary gardens are fast asleep.

G. C. R.

Saga of Fabrics Told by Top Designers In 'Fashions of Our Times' Presentation

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fashion—its democracy and designers—its wonders, workers, and wearers—blended in a kaleidoscope panorama to picture "Fashions of Our Times," for the benefit of the Greater New York Fund at Times Hall yesterday afternoon. This was the "third edition" of this popular fashion show presented by the New York Times. It will continue with afternoon and evening performances through October 27 and is based this year on the saga of American fabrics.

What more appropriate than to begin with Mr. Average Man who comes on stage and wonders out loud, instead of secretly, about those fashion advertisements he sees his women folk pouring over in the Sunday newspapers—and which he glances at now and then just to convince himself that his family is getting its money's worth—and perhaps his?

Reminder of War

The glass nose of a B-29 bomber intruded in this fashion scene—a rejected model, yet a fitting reminder that we're still in the midst of war, and that the fabric industry of America is up to its neck in war production, the materials for our cotton, woolen and rayon clothes coming to us only after the needs of the armed forces have been completely served.

Instead of having a helmeted pilot or bombardier inside, however, this bomber nose served as a show case for New ork designers who have been particularly associated with the production of fabrics—Vera Maxwell, Omar Kiam, Claire McCardell and Hope Skillman, each of whom at various times crouched in the narrow quarters of the bomber's nose like veterans.

In its shadow appeared sewing-machine girls, dyers, pressers, and the mass-production cutters wielding their electric tools with great skill—the people behind the tools, behind the clothes that have enabled New York to produce three-quarters of the world's fashion.

Fine Woolens Shown

Great American woolen houses—Stroock, Hockanum, Botany, Juilliard, Walther, Forstmann and Ducharne—names of every well-versed shopper substitutes for fine fabrics and sound fashion, were represented by a group of fashions designed by Zoe De Salle, Vera Maxwell, Helen Cookman, Louise Barnes Gallagher, Trigere and Bergdorf Goodman—designer names that match in distinction the fabrics of these mills. Vera Maxwell's tweed coat in brown and beige, which can be worn back to front, or front to back, with equal facility, stands out in the group as the acme of practicality and chic, while Zoe De Salle's long green woolen cape, worn over a soft grey dress, hints this designer's fondness for grace enhanced with a touch of desert mystery.

Campus clothes had their fling—clothes neither too young nor too old—that start the day with bright plaids and woolen jumpers and wind up with a replica of grandpa's nightshirt in fine white wool—short and side-slit of course, but departing from grandpa's peculiarities by indulging in several feminine ruffles of lace around its higher neck—just for fun—the theme of all these campus clothes.

Perhaps some of the loveliest clothes shown were in cotton—our well-beloved American fabric which is second only to steel in its importance in the war effort.

Here Hope Skillman and Claire McCardell, designers who are just as fresh and soap-and-water in their ideas as the cottons they handle, appeared in the bomber's nose and talked out their plans. Down the runway stepped a smart entirely waterproof cotton in a brown and white check—the coat made with an elbow cape, and having a matching hat, and hiding a dress of matching fabric with no back to speak of. Dorothy Cox, Tina Leser, Emily Wilkens, and Adele Simpson—to mention just a few, sent their most fascinating cotton costumes swinging past—almost too fast to remember. Yet the Cotton Queen, wearing a crisp white organdy dress cut on princess lines, off shoulder with long tight sleeves and set off with a delicate vine-like design of self appliqué which followed the bell curves of the stiffened skirt, was quite unforgettable. She drew a round of applause from the audience. This was the design of Celia Mitchell Chapman.

Omar Kiam intimated he would settle for rayons any time if he couldn't get silk. This man-made fabric, first produced in 1911, appears to know no color limitations. Textile mills produce it in a wide range of marvelous colors—and one of the most pleasing blues this designer ever asked them to reproduce for him was taken from a piece of wrapping paper. Taffeta, velvet, satin, jersey, chiffon and faille—were represented in the group of rayon fashions: a bouffant black velvet by Sophie of Saks Fifth Avenue; sleek Bois de Rose satin in an evening gown by Fira Benenson enlivened by her clever use of hand work; a clinging lime jersey dinner gown by Mark Mooring of Bergdorf Goodman.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Use jeweled belt buckle or belt to lend a holiday look to an otherwise plain costume. A suede belt with a pouch-shaped "pocket" hanging from it makes the ideal place for keys, change, or a hankie. And if studded with jet or crystal, or embroidered with pearls, it really dresses up your waistline with the new glistening look.

* * *

For evening, satin, kid, suede, or velvet materials done in scroll designs with sequins are new. Bronze kidskin embroidered with gilt thread forms a distinctive type of new-looking belt, whether worked around the entire belt, or centered around the buckle.

* * *

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* * *

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Alb&Susq 7.55e †	10	164	164	164	+4
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Am Crystal Sugar	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Am Distil	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	26½	26½	26¾	
Am & For Pow	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	7	95½	95	95¾	+ ½
Am&FPSfpf 4½k	5	89¼	88¾	89¼	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	75¼	75	75	— ¼
Am Ice	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Locomo 3ae	42	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	2	101	100¼	100¾	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
Am M&Met 3ae	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Am Metal 3ae	11	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	129½	129½	129½	+1½
Am NewsCo1.80 †	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	2	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
Am P&L S6 pf	9	53⅞	53½	53⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L S5 pf	5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30e	42	12	11	12	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Am RM pf 4½	†190	73¼	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating	3	16	15¾	16	
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†170	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 3	9	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	148	148	148	
Am Sti Fdrs 2	8	25⅞	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
Am Stores 1	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Am Stove 1.20	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	3	128¼	128	128	
Am Sum Tob 1½e	2	29⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163⅞	163⅜	163⅝	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	67½	67¼	67¼	
Am Tob B 3a	10	68¼	67⅞	68	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6	†150	143¾	143½	143¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	6	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose 2	8	45¼	42⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	59	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	90½	90½	90½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1.25e	25	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3ae †	50	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Andes Copper 3ae	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
APW Paper	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co	22	6	6	6	
ArmstrongCork3ae	8	45¾	45¾	45⅞	+1½
Arnold Const 1½	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods3ae	3	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6 †	2	1.7⅛	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Assd D Gd 2nf7 †	50	103½	103¾	103½	+ ¼
Associates Inv 2	1	45	45	45	
Asso In pf 5 †	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	27	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96¾	96¼	96¾	
Atl Coast L 1½e	2	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Atl&W Indies 3g	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	13	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½e	5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	60	113	113	113	
AustN pfA5½k †	50	77	77	77	—1
Aviation Corp .10e	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
B					
Bald Loco ct 3ae	15	23¼	22⅞	22¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	27	8½	8⅜	8½	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Barber Asph 1ae	4	24½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	6	36	35½	36	+ ½
Beech Aire 1e	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Beech Nut Pk 4a	3	119	119	119	+2
Bell Aire 1e	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
Bendix Aviat 2½ae	15	43¾	43½	43½	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Beth Steel 4½pe	3	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	125¼	125⅛	125¼	— ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bliss&Laugh 3ae	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅝
Bloomfdale .90e †	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	15¾	15⅞	15¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	3	48¾	48⅜	48½	+ ⅛
Bono Strs 2	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅝
Borden Co 1.20e	16	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	38½	38	38½	
Boston & Maine	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bower&Bear 1½e	2	44	44	44	
Braniff Airw .60	7	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	7	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1e	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	10	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Budd Mfg	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Budd MfgS5pf5	†220	73¾	72¼	72¼	— ½
Budd Wheel 1ae	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	5	21	20½	20½	—1
Bullard Co 1.20e	6	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
BurlingMills2.10e	5	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	7	14½	14½	14½	
Bush Term 1ae	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Bush T pf 6 †	10	74	74	74	+1
BusinTermBpf3k †	500	61¼	59	59	
Butler Bros .45e	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	
Butler Br pf 1½	2	31½	31½	31½	
Byers AM pf 7 †	1	89	89	89	— ½
Byron Jackson 3ae	1	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	3	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 3ae	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Can DryGinAle 3ae	4	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	9⅛	9	9	— ½
Caro C & O 5 †	1	113¾	113½	113¾	
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	33	33	33	
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Case JI Co 3ae	2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	48½	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	11	34⅝	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	†160	123½	123¼	123½	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Celotex Corp 1½	2	13¼	13⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†130	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Cerro de Pas 3	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	143	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†460	124¾	121	124¾	+2¾
Champ Pap & F 1	3	29⅛	29	29	
Ches Corp Va .80	5	13½	13½	13½	
Ches & Ohio 3	18	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
Chi & Ill	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	5½	5½	5½	
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	46	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅝
Chi & NW pf .15e	28	49⅜	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Chi PT prpf2½	†	10	56	56	56	
Childs Co	286	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¾e	15	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
City Invest pf	20	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2¾e	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
Clev E I pf 4½	†	20	112	112	112	+ ⅛
Clev G B pf 5	†	600	106¼	106¼	106¼	—1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1¾e	3	37¼	37	37	
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	146	146	146	—2½
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	
Colgate-Plm 1½a	15	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik 3ae	2	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Col & South †	70	19⅛	19	19	
Col&South 1pf †	20	19	19	19	
Col & South2pf †	80	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
ColB'castA 1.20e	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
ColB'castB 1.20e	3	32⅛	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
ColumG&El .20e	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅜
Colum Pict 1½e	7	20	19½	20	+1½
Colum Carbon 4	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1½
Comm Credit 2	8	41¾	41¼	41½	— ¼
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	4	47½	47	47	— ¼
Comm'Solvents .30e	25	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	34	28⅝	28½	28½	
Com'with&South	135	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Conde Nast 1e	1	20	20	20	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾k	†140	97½	96¾	97½	+ ½
Cons Copper	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.50	20	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	107¼	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	20	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf 3¾k	50	26⅞	25	26¾	+1⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	46	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	20	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	8	16¾	16½	16½	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	10	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	109¼	109	109	
Container Cp 1½e	2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Bak 1½e	11	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can 3ae	20	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	11⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	23	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	11	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess 3ae	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Copper Bess pf3	†110	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
CopperweldStl .80	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
CopWeldSLpf2½t	50	46	46	46	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	10	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	2	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†170	177¾	177	177	
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Coty Interna †	5	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	
Crane Co 1	13	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	110	110	110	
Cream of Wh 1½a	1	25	25	25	
Crosley Corp 3ae	4	25	24¾	24¾	
Crown Cork&S 3ae	3	36	36	36	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	6	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†250	26	25¾	26	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	24⅜	24½	24½	
Cuneo P pf 4½ z	†	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	11	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	†130	127	126⅛	126⅞	—2⅜
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	— ⅜
Curtis-Wright 3ag	16	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
D					
Davison Chem 1e	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
Dayt P&Lpf4¾ †	10	112	112	112	+ ½
Deere & Co 2e	5	41¼	41	41	+ ¼
Dens-Wem G 1½e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
Del Lack & West	17	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	11	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½ z	4	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	1	16	16	16	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Doehler Die 1½e	6	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Douglas Airc 5e	21	70½	69½	70½	+1
Dow Chem 3	3	126⅜	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
Dresser Indust 1e	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3½ae	3	154¾	154¼	154½	— ⅛
du Pont pf 4½ z	1	176	175⅞	175⅞	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	10	117½	117½	117½	
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Eastern Air L	2	57⅝	57¼	57½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166	166	166	— ¼
East S Stl .20e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	3	49	48¼	49	+1¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
El Auto-Lite1½e	7	44¼	43¾	44¼	
Elec Boat 1e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	1	87	87	87	—1
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	6	94	92½	92½	— ½
El Storage Bat 2	3	44½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	3	64⅞	64	64	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	25	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Eng PS 5.5 pf 5	†160	103	102	103	+1
EPSS5½pf5½z †	50	102¾	102	102¼	+ ¼
Erie R R 1e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Erie R R 1st 5e	22	11½	11¼	11¼	
Erie R R pf A 5	6	62	62	62	+ ½
EurekaVCl.60e½z	6	12⅜	12⅛	12	— ⅛
EvansProducts 3ae	9	14⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	41⅜	41	41½	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	18	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	40¾	40½	40¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
Farns Tel & Rad	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Fed MotTruck .40	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½z	12	30	29½	30	+ ½
FedDStrs pf4¾ †	60	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	4	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½z	2	107⅛	107	107	— ¼
Flintkote .45e	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
Follansbee Stl	1	6½	6½	6½	
Food Mach 1.40	2	61½	61½	61½	
Foster Wheel 1½e	7	23⅞	23½	22½	— ¼
FranciscoSugar1e	4	16¼	16⅛	16	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	40	40	40	+ ½
FruehaufTpf4½z †	8	114¾	114	114½	— ¼
G					
Gair Robert .30g	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Gardner Denver 1	3	17	17	17	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont 1½a	1	20	20	20	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	1	53	53	53	
Gen Baking .60	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	157½	157½	157½	
Gen Bronze 30e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	6⅜	6	6	
Gen Cable A	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Gen Cable pf7k †	10	103¾	103¼	103¾	+1¾
Gen Cigar 1	4	27	27	27	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42½	42¼	42½	
Gen G & El A	51	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	114½	114	114½	+ ½
Gen Motors 2½e	33	62¾	62¼	62½	
Gen Out Adv 2.2e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 3ae	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Gen Real&Ut(new)	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Refract .90e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gen Shoe 1e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	110	93¾	92½	93¾	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1.2e	8	24⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gillette Sat R .80	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	6	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	3	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Glidden cupf 2¼	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Gobel Adolf	87	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
Goodrich BF 1½e	4	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	104	104	104	+ ½
Goodyear T&R 2	8	47⅜	47	47	
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	110⅜	110½	110⅝	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	64	6	5⅞	6	
Granite C S .175e	2	13	13	13	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	6	16¾	16½	16½	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	13	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	†100	156	156	156	+1
Green H L 2a	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	24	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
Grum AircEn 1½e	30	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	80	163¼	162	163¼	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	56	56	56	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	9	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞	— ½
H					
Hack W pfA13¼ †	10	26½	26½	26½	
Harb-Walker 1	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA1ae	1	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
Hayes Indust 1½e	5	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	15	108¾	108	108¾	+ ⅛
Hecht Co 1.20	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Helme GW pf 7 †	80	166	166	166	
Hercules Motor 1	4	23	23	23	
Hershey Choc 3	*1	71	71	71	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	2	121	121	121	+1
Holland Furn 2	3	44	44	44	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	5	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Homestake Min	5	43	42⅜	42	
Houd-Hers B 3ae	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	66	66	66	
Houston Oil	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Howe Sound 1½e	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
Hudson & Man	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Hud Bay M&S h2.	5	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Hupp Motor	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
I					
Ideal Pow 1.60	3	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	19	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Ill CentralLL 4	†120	64	63½	64½	—1
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Indust Rayon 2	3	37	37	37	— ⅛
InspiratCopper 3ae	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Intercn-Co pf 6 †	90	110	11	110	
Intercon Rubber 1g	17	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Int BusMachines	1	176	176	176	
Int Harvester 2.60	8	79	78½	78½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	11

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34⅜	36⅜
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical Co	31	33
American Wringer Co	10	11
†Amoskeag Company	44	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4	4½
Arlington Mills	53¾	57
Art Metal Construction	27¼	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¼	33¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	27⅜	30⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	83⅜	93⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	209⅜	213¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	24	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¼	39¾
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	35	37½
Brown Durrell	6¼	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	113⅜	127⅜
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅛	18¾
Colonial Stores	229⅜	243⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30¾	33¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28½	31
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	27½	29½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17⅛	18⅝
Eastern Corporation	10¼	18⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9¼	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	48	51
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅜	17⅞
General Machinery	25¼	27⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	72	75
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	11¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	36	38
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	65	..
Grenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	21½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¾	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40½	43
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Detroit	15½	16⅞
†Kendall Company	11⅜	13⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	39¼	41¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅞	8⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	119½	124½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¼	33¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	66	69¼
Merck & Co	34	36¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	49¾	53
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	11¾
Nashawena Mills	21½	23
Nashua Gummed & C paper	77	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36½	39½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	85½	89½
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	28⅝	31⅝
National Shirt Shops	16⅞	17⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	69¼	73¼
New England Lime	51	71¼
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	35¾	38¾
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11½
Parker Appliance	13⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	120	125
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	91	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson & Co	47¾	50½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	39¼	41½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	39¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	69¾	..
Sanford Mills	46½	49
Submarine Signal Co	39¾	42
Tampax Inc	58¼	61½
Time Incorporated	69¼	72¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4⅜	5
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	80	84½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	125	..
Waltham Watch Co	28	31
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	101	104¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32¼	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	17⅜	18⅞
Warren Bros Class B	42¼	45¼
Warren Bros Class C	16⅜	17⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅛	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36¼	40
Agricultural (3a)	70	73½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Cacualty Company	113⅜	123⅜
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
American Ins Newark (.75a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	53½	56¼
American Reserve	17½	19
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	610	640
Camden Fire (1)	21⅛	23⅝
City of New York (.2e)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	56¾	58¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	42⅛	44⅝
Federal (1.40)	43½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89¼	93¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅛	13
Franklin Fire (1)	23¼	25¼
General Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (e)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (.2)1¼	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	27⅞	29⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	99½	104
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (.1e)	14	..
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	88½	91
Jersey Insur N Y (1.80)	36¼	39½
Knickerbocker (.1e)	7⅞	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	70¾	74¾
Merchants & Mfs N Y (.40)	5⅛	6
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	60	63
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅝	14⅛
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	83	87½
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅜	14¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	35	37½
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4⅞	6¾
RepublicInsurCoTexas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Mar (1.60a)	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	35¼	39
Travelers (16)	517	532
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅜	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	33⅛

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.86	4.23
Amerex Holding	26.75	28.625
American Business Shares	3.71	..
Axe Houghton Fund	14.81	15.93
Bond Inv Tr of America	103.13	107.43
Boston Fund	18.11	19.47
Broad Street Investing	30.01	32.44
Bullock Fund	15.89	17.42
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	29.23	31.46
Chemical Fund	9.79	10.60
Christiana Securities Co	2630.00	2730.00
Commodity Corp	9.45	..
Consolidated Investmtn Tr	44.50	47.50
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.44	24.10
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.71	14.72
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.75	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.67	21.18
Fund Investors Inc	23.03	25.24
General Capital	34.52	37.12
General Investors Trust	5.60	6.03
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.13	6.74
Low Priced Shares	5.89	6.48
Railroad Sharese	3.79	4.18
Railroad Equip Shares	4.41	4.86
Steel Shares	4.35	4.79
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.50	24.19
Institutional Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.85	S-1	27.14
B-2 .... 29.69	S-2	14.66
B-3 .... 20.57	S-3	11.55
B-4 .... 10.13	S-4	5.50
K-1 .... 19.63	K-2	24.55
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.00	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.70	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.14	10.05
Maryland Fund	5.35	5.95
Mass Invest Tr	22.11	23.77
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.00	11.63
Mutual Invest	11.27	12.42
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.41
New England Fund	12.96	13.96
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.84	7.53
Railroad	5.58	6.15
Railroad Equip	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.18	6.81
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.50	25.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.84	.89
Putnam Fund	14.27	15.24
Quarterly Income Shares	7.325	7.975
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.39	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.95	98.85
State Street Invest	44.75	47.75
Trusteed Industry Shares	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.19	18.76
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.70	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	5.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.15	..
North Am Tr Chrs 1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.46	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.30	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	35.50	37.50

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. †Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3½	4⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅛	9⅛

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NOTICE OF EXCHANGE OFFER

To the holders of

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1949

(Guaranteed by Southern Pacific Company)

Central Pacific Railway Company has made an Offer of Exchange dated October 24, 1944, addressed to the holders of the foregoing bonds whereby, in accordance with the provisions of such offer, said bonds may be exchanged for a like principal amount of

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

First and Refunding Bonds, Series A,

(Guaranteed by Southern Pacific Company)

to be dated August 1, 1944, to mature August 1, 1974, to bear interest at 4¼% from August 1, 1944, to August 1, 1949, and thereafter at 3½%.

For terms of the new bonds and the provisions with respect to the exchange, reference is made to the Offer of Exchange, copies of which may be obtained at the office of

KUHN, LOEB & Co.,
52 William Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

and at the following offices of Southern Pacific Company:

Room 2210, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Room 662, 65 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.

Room 1050, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

This notice does not constitute an offer to exchange bonds. Such offer is made only by the Offer of Exchange.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Price of Full Employment Goal Seen Deficits, More Rationing

(Last of three articles on full employment and the budget.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles pointed out that the popular economic goal of "full employment" probably means an end to all hope of budget-balancing, at least for many years into the postwar period. The second article then appraised the two most frequently discussed dangers in budget unbalance—inflation, and the danger of too large an interest burden on the national Treasury.

However, an ever-abnormal budget and an ever-expanding national debt for the sake of "full employment" does involve hazards, though not those conventionally reckoned.

No economic system with effective power plant can run for long without brakes, any more than a machine. A fiscal policy of permanent deficits is a power house of economic energy, but it must have limits and restraints. In other words, there are hazards and limitations in such a policy. Were there not, there would be no point even in counting the deficit, nor in holding it down. It would remain, as some people consider it today, an engine of unlimited power. Deficits of $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 incurred during the 1930's would be an economic betrayal of the public and even the wartime deficits of ten times that amount would be only a timid try at the total possibilities.

How Fundamentals Have Changed

The economic fundamentals have changed in the last 15 years, but it is necessary to remember that the new economic system, and in fact any economic system, must still contain not only power plant but also brakes or controls. And for this reason the essence of the change, which is a fundamental change, needs to be told.

The older system had three fundamentals. First there was the rule that all business promises must be golden promises—the gold standard. Second was the rule, correlary to this, that budgets must be balanced, so that the parliamentary authority would not be tempted to debase the currency. And the third rule was in effect a freedom derived from the gold standard — that the prices of even the most standard commodities must be free to fluctuate in as wide a range as was necessary to permit golden promises to be made and kept.

The new system has three corresponding but quite different fundamentals. Instead of requiring that the price of gold be kept steady while standard commodities are free to fluctuate, the price of gold is subject to change but the prices of standard commodities are held steady. A correllary is that stockpiles of essential commodities are accumulated as one means of maintaining steady prices for standard raw materials, just as reserves of gold were kept to help in maintaining the fixed price of gold. Second requirement is that budget policy is adjusted to provide employment rather than to keeping the price of gold steady. And third principle is that when demand exceeds supply of staples, rationing instead of price increases is relied on to distribute them.

The Innovation Is Rationing

The essential innovation in the new economics is rationing. It replaces the fixed price for gold as the brake on the distribution of goods and services. That works as follows. As the national deficit continues and more and more purchasing power is thereby put in the hands of the public, it must ultimately exceed the supply of goods and services at the existing price level. During the 1930's this increase in purchasing power was "sterilized" or prevented from coming on the market by psychological forces, including in particular the discouragements to the industrial adventuring of money resulting from political uncertainties.

During the war these uncertainties were somewhat abated and the pressure of added "savings"—i. e. government deficit-spending in competition with private spending—was vastly increased. Even before Pearl Harbor it therefore became obvious that novel measures would have to be taken to keep this swollen purchasing power from coming on the market and driving prices up. Among these measures were "anti-inflation" campaigns to encourage saving, and direct sales of non-negotiable war bonds to the public, but the most important were rationing of the scarcer consumer goods and allocation of the scarcer producer goods.

The price of continued budget deficits must therefore be a continuance of these means of holding back or sterilizing the resultant purchasing power. In case the deficits are hesitant and small the restraint may come merely through uncertainty in the thinking of money-owners small and large over the economic outlook. But if they are large, as they must be to pursue the goal of full employment, this uncertain uncertainty will be overwhelmed and official rationing and allocation systems will have to be continued. And by and large it is safe to say that the larger the deficits the wider will be the necessary scope of the rationing.

Full Employment Means Deficits

This, then, is in the last analysis the price of full employment. It means budget deficits, and budget deficits will make it necessary for the Government to control and clock the distribution of at least some of the essential goods and services, in order to maintain the purchasing power of the dollar and so to keep up the value of the Treasury's promises, in standard commodities from butter for the consumer to steel for the producer.

In a sense this is also the price of full employment, to persons in the higher income brackets. For they could always under the old system buy what they wanted, when higher prices were the means of getting scarce commodities. But rationing is a means of protecting the lower income brackets— and economic "protection" is always, of course, protection against somebody else.

As the new system becomes more obvious to the voting public in peacetime, the basis of many controversies is due to arise over the difference between rationed and unrationed commodities. Rationing holds down the price, and permits excess purchasing power to overflow into unrationed commodities. With butter rationed and orchids not, orchids rise in price and manpower and capital moves from the rationed commodity to the unrationed. The political or economic conflict of interest is then between the producers of rationed and of unrationed commodities.

Byrnes Issues Rules To Halt War Work By Easy Stages

WASHINGTON (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has issued regulations designed to halt war production by easy stages in plants where this would be advantageous but whose products are no longer needed by the armed forces.

One provides that where the product "is desired for use by any responsible governmental agency other than the contracting agency, or by responsible civilian agencies for use in civil relief for liberated and occupied countries, work-in-process (on war contracts) should be completed to the extent desired by such agencies."

Another directs that production under war contracts should continue "where it is considered that additional processing is required for reasons of safety, to clear or avoid damage to production equipment, or to avoid immediate complete spoilage of work-in-process having a definite commercial value."

Where the contractor wishes to retain work-in-process for his own use, the regulations direct that an inventory check be made at an agreed stage of production.

The War Mobilization and Reconversion Act directs that work on war contracts is to be stopped as soon as the war need for the product ceases, "unless the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion finds that the continuation of some or all of the work-in-process under any such contract will benefit the government or is necessary to avoid substantial physical injury to a plant or property."

Cen. Pac. Ry. Offers To Exchange Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (AP)—Central Pacific Railway Co., a subsidiary of Southern Pacific Company, is offering to holders of its first refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds due Aug. 1, 1949, the right to exchange for newly created first and refunding bonds, Series A, maturing Aug. 1, 1974, it was announced.

The other is limited to the first $50,000,000 principal amount of bonds submitted for exchange and will terminate when that amount has been offered or on Nov. 15, 1944, whichever is earlier. There are $88,211,000 of the first refunding mortgage 4s outstanding.

The new bonds wil bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent annually from Aug. 1, 1944, to Aug. 1, 1949, and thereafter at 3½ per cent to maturity.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is heading a nation-wide group of banks and brokers for the solicitation of exchanges.

Over 100,000 Seen Flying To Europe Year After War

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. Bedell Monro, president of Pennsylvania Central Airlines, testified at the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on North Atlantic air routes that his company's studies indicated "at least" 102,000 persons would travel to Europe by air during the first year of commercial operations.

In general, the P. A. C. study contemplated that the first post-war Europe travel by aircraft to the British Isles and the Continent would equal 40 per cent of steamship travel in prewar years. The company figured that 80 per cent of the air travelers would use American flag carriers.

During questioning by counsel for other companies interested in the North Atlantic business, Mr. Monro said he felt that air service in both the foreign and domestic fields had "barely scratched the surface" of potential air traffic.

Assails OPA Opposition To Rail Rate Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Walter S. Franklin, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that the railroads are "caught in the position where their wages are fixed by the Government and the prices paid for their supplies are fixed by the Office of Price Administration."

Sharply criticizing OPA opposition to the carriers' petition for restoration of emergency railroad freight rate increases, now under suspension, Mr. Franklin asserted that OPA had granted price increases for such supplies and "now is fighting the railroads before another government body that is charged with watching over their financial welfare despite the fact that this same Office of Price Administration has itself forecast the very severe decline in production which is a major fact in the future trend."

Mr. Franklin asked, in testimony before the ICC hearing, that 10 per cent passenger fare increases be continued and that the average 4.7 per cent freight increases be restored.

"With the alarming decrease in net income, which has continued for 15 consecutive months following the suspension of the freight increases in May, 1943," he said, "it is only a question of time before the railroads as a whole will show a deficit, or at least that the net income will be so small as not to properly support the financial structure.

"The result will be a very much less effective operation, and a serious impairment of the railroads' ability to render the efficient and adequate service the public has a right to demand, and to be ready to do their part in meeting the employment problem after the war."

Postwar rehabilitation of American railroads will provide a big backlog of jobs, a railroad executive told the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, if the carriers are permitted sufficient earnings to finance such a program.

Urging a restoration of freight rate increases which were suspended 18 months ago, William White, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, testified that under the press of war emergencies rolling stock has borne excessive wear and tear that calls for a huge capital outlay.

Traffic has fallen off during 1944, he said, so that railroad earnings now are at about the same level as at the end of 1941 when the ICC first authorized a 4.7 per cent increase in freight rates. Meanwhile, wages and other items of operating expense have continued to increase, he added.

"Whether the railroads provide their share of purchases and contribute their share to full employment," he said, "will be determined largely by the current and prospective outlook for net railway operating income."

St. Lawrence Seaway Project Urged As Employment Aid

DETROIT (AP)—Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, in a prepared speech before the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Aircraft Club here, urged support of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project as a means of alleviating postwar unemployment, expanding foreign trade, and providing cheap power to millions.

The project, pending before the Senate as an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill, contemplates eliminating rapids in the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Montreal Harbor by the construction of dams, locks, and canals. "All the harbors of the Great Lakes will therefore become ocean ports and your rail lines, instead of being feeder lines, will become terminal roads bringing overseas traffic to shipside," Senator Aiken said.

The cost to the United States was estimated in 1941 at about $285,000,000.

Senator Aiken said both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey, Republican candidate for the presidency, messaged their whole-hearted support and approval of the project.

Proposed Pay Rise Report Before WLB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—A proposed report to President Roosevelt on the possible impact on the wage policy of a pay increase demanded by both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. for 1,000,000 workers in steel and a dozen other industries was offered the National War Labor Board today by its four public representatives.

The rough draft, prepared since the Board's lengthy hearings on labor's demand that the administration scrap the "Little Steel" formula lifting general pay increases to 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels, was placed before the full board membership for a complete airing.

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SUNNYSID

Bushnell Says Rule Changes Liked by All

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Everybody, says Eastern Intercollegiate Football Commissioner Asa Bushnell, is happy about the changes his organization made in the gridiron rules.

Bushnell explains that the players like the changes "because the game is more fun"; the coaches like them because they are able to experiment with such innovations as the free-pass rule; the spectators like them because they open up the play and increase the scoring, and the officials like them because they have simplified their work.

And "we have had no problems or complications beyond the normal ones. As a matter of fact, we have had no troubles at all. There have been the usual hypothetical questions concerning plays which could come up but as yet have not developed," he added.

In mid-summer the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association voted six changes in the N. C. A. A. grid code, following an invitation from the National Rules Committee that experiments were in order as preparation for possible national revisions in the future.

Three of the changes permit passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage, allow the defensive team to run with a fumble, and permits use of a one-inch tee at the kick-off.

Bushnell estimated that 90 per cent of the games in the eastern sector to date have been played with at least one of the changes in force.

"Some decisive touchdowns have been scored because of them, too," he added. "There was the touchdown North Carolina Pre-Flight got to spill Navy on a center's scoring jaunt after picking up a fumble, for one."

"Frankly," he continued, "there was a lot of misapprehension concerning the rules changes. Many of the spectators believed we had gone in for something radical. We merely have returned to normal, unrestrained, less complicated practices."

Texas Sprint Star Is Grid Sensation

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—Perry "Dilly" Samuels, who ran 100 yards in 9.7 seconds last spring, may develop into one of the Nation's finest footballers, too.

The San Antonio High School boy weighs only 145 pounds, but he's scored more points, 97, than any other kid in Texas. His touchdowns include dashes of 98, 90, 65, 64, and 58 yards. Pass? Yes. Kick? Oh, my, yes. One of his quick-kicks was good for 74 yards.

Salad Bowl Next?

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 25 (AP) —Salt Lake City's East High is looking for more vegetable worlds to conquer. Last year it played Nampa, Idaho, in a Lettuce Bowl football game. Coming up Friday is a game with idaho Falls in the Celery Bowl.

Sinkwich Takes Over Lead Among Pro Ground Gainers

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—There's an old saying in professional football that "anything can happen, and it probably will."

It did this week when Frank Sinkwich of the Detroit Lions returned to his team after missing practice all week and took over the lead in ground-gaining among the play-for-pay boys.

Figures released by the National Football League's statisticians today show Sinkwich smashed his way through and ran around the Chicago Bears' line for a net of 95 yards Sunday to bring his total to 288 in four games.

Ranked 13th Last Year

That figure is 73 more than the total gained by Bill Paschal of New York, in second place, and is almost half Paschal's total of 572 that won him the ground-gaining title last year. Sinkwich's total of 266 yards gained by rushing all last season ranked him 13th in the league.

Johnny Gregas moved into third place in the ground-gained standings this week by adding 90 yards to his total while his Card-Pitt mates were losing to New York.

Frank Filchock of Washington pulled farther away from the field in the race for individual passing honors when he completed 15 of 26 tosses for 190 yards against Brooklyn. His score of 50 completions in 78 attempts gave him a .641 mark. His passes have been good for 638 yards and seven touchdowns this season, and only two have been intercepted.

Irv Comp of Green Bay was second in passing with 45 out of 88 completions for a .511 percentage, but his total yardage was greater than Filchock's. His tosses have netted 646 yards and seven touchdowns. Tommy Colella of Cleveland was third, with 18 out of 41 completions and .440 per cent.

Don Hutson of Green Bay stayed on top among both pass receivers and scorers, and kicked three points after touchdowns against Cleveland Sunday. Hutson has received 35 passes for 513 yards and five touchdowns. Jim Benton of the Rams held second place in the pass-receiving department with 18 receptions for 206 yards and four touchdowns.

Hutson Has 48 Points

Hutson's total points scored was 48, compared with Benton's 30 and the 30 of L. Brock of Green Bay, in the scoring race.

Don Zimmerman of Philadelphia, Lou Zontini of Cleveland, and Ken Strong of New York were tied on field goals at two each, but Zimmerman held the honor of the longest kick—49 yards against Boston Sunday.

Younce of New York led Sinkwich and Colella, in that order, among the punters, with an average of 42.9 yards for 16 kicks, and held the mark for the longest punt of the season, 72 yards.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The rumor department has it that the Pacific Coast League is threatening to branch out as a third major baseball circuit . . . From this distance it doesn't look like a serious threat—maybe a big stick to persuade the majors to grant that $15,000 draft price . . . Although the populations of some West Coast cities have increased tremendously, only Los Angeles and San Francisco are of real big-league size and they're the only ones with big-league seating capacities in their ball parks—25,000 each. The smallest major league park seats about 30,000 fans . . . The other clubs all would have to rebuild their parks, assume major league salary lists and they'd lose the profits they get by developing youngsters and selling them to the majors . . . Add to that the fact that the Coast League, with a record attendance last summer, averaged under 300,000 per club—hardly a get-rich-quick total . . . And what would they do about the World Series, anyway?

♦ ♦ ♦

A clipping from an English paper reveals that Barry Nieuwenhuys, South African soccer star who had been playing for Liverpool, has been suspended for "asking a league club for payment in excess of the regulation." . . . The item explains further: "Nieuwenhuys admitted having done so and expressed his deep regret to the Management Committee." . . . And we thought Branch Rickey still was in Brooklyn.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bobby Hicks, Piedmont League umpire, tells this one about Shortstop Tom Brown, who moved up from Newport News to the Dodgers late last season. . . . "I called a second strike on the kid that was pretty close," says Hicks. "He gave me a look, then took a toe hold and faced the pitcher. 'I can spot you one strike and that pitcher another and still hit,' he growled. . . . Then he blasted the next pitch for a triple."

♦ ♦ ♦

Shorty McWilliams of Mississippi State, leading Southeastern Conference scorer, is slated to enter West Point early in 1945. And one scribe who has watched both from their high school days rates Shorty as "better right now than Army's Doug Kenna ever will be." . . . John Jacobs, Oklahoma U. track coach, is meeting the manpower shortage by using a quarter miler, Ivan Evans, for five-mile cross country jaunts. . . . Marine PFC. Bill Veeck, Milwaukee Brewers' President, is back from the Southwest Pacific for treatment of a foot trouble. . . Bill must have put his foot in it again.

♦ ♦ ♦

Marine Lieut. Ned Corman, former Penn State soccer star who flew with Major Gregory Boyington's "Black Sheep" Squadron, has completed 95 combat missions over Raboul and other Jap-held strong points, and has never collected a bullet hole in his plane.

President May Name Czar

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Be it Dewey or Roosevelt on Nov. 7, it is possible the newly elected President will be called upon to name a second Commissioner of Baseball should K. M. Landis decline another term.

One of the articles of the agreement that set up the office of diamond czar in 1921 contains a section reading that "in the event of failure to elect a successor within three months, either major league may request the President of the United States to designate a Commissioner."

Although Landis is reported improved after missing his first World Series since taking office, the distinguished ex-jurist may decide to retire. Magnates have given considerable thought to the problem of naming a new czar.

The job belongs to Landis as long as he wants it. There does not seem to be any question about that, although there has been scattered firing from a few clubs at times. To the general public he is a symbol of the square deal for players and fans.

It has been rumored that the Commissioner would prefer to see Leslie M. O'Connor, his secretary, move into the head chair when and if he gives it up. During the recent St. Louis Series, O'Connor handled the details usually supervised by Landis and did a creditable job. However, there is much opposition to O'Connor among baseball men whose deals and contracts have been "investigated" by the secretary.

Jim Farley and Generals Douglas MacArthur and George Marshall have been mentioned as possibilities but there appears to be no general agreement, making a Presidential decision more and more probable.

The problem may be clarified at the December meetings when committees, named to work on a new major league agreement, will report. Unless a new pact is signed, the office of Commissioner will not exist after Jan. 12, 1946. Landis' present contract expires on the same date.

B. C. vs. Holy Cross

Boston College and Holy Cross will resume their grid rivalry after a lapse of one year at Fenway Park Nov. 26, officials of the two schools announced last night.

The last meeting between the two rivals in 1942 saw the Crusaders turn in the biggest upset of the year, defeating the highly regarded Eagles 55-12.

Car-Pitt Gets Martin

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25 — The Pittsburgh Steeler-Chicago Cardinal National Football League combine have announced the acquisition of Frank Martin, 180-pound halfback, from Brooklyn Dodgers on waivers.

A former Alabama University star, Martin, is in his second season of pro football. He played baseball with Nashville of the Southern Association last summer.

No Story There

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Leo Moriarity of Los Angeles, keeping books on the Pacific Coast Baseball League, thought he had something when he discovered that the champion Los Angeles Angels had played only 14 extra inning games, fewest in the league.

But his theory was ruined when he noticed that San Diego, with 15 had the next fewest. And San Diego finished a resounding last.

Big Tackle Trio Shares Honor As Linemen of Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Three big tackles shared honors Oct. 24 as the football linemen of the week.

The trio—Russ Thomas of Ohio State, Joe Stydahar of the Fleet City (Calif.) Blue Jackets, and Donald (Bo) Cohenour of the Fort Pierce (Fla.) Naval Amphibious Training Base—received so much praise in the fourth weekly Associated Press poll it was impossible to separate them.

Thomas, a 220-pound sophomore from Huntington, W. Va., played an inspired game as the Bucks beat Great Lakes. He went the full 60 minutes for the second straight week, and recovered two fumbles, one of which led to Ohio's first touchdown. His rushing of the passer played a vital part in stalling the Sailors' attack.

On defense, Coach Carroll Widdoes declared "he did everything. They never moved him. Paul (Coach Paul Brown of Great Lakes) kept running plays at him all day, but couldn't do a thing with him."

Stydahar, a mighty 260-pounder and a former Chicago Bear, wrecked California as the Blue Jackets scored a surprise win. Big Joe tossed Californians around like rag dolls, the main reason why California wound up with a minus 38 yards from rushing.

Cohenour, a 215-pounder from Orange, Texas, and a former University of Texas performer, played at both right and left tackle as the Fort Pierce team walloped the University of Miami on Friday night and the Mayport (Fla.) Navy Aviators on Sunday. He constantly spilled the interference, leaving the runners easy prey for line backers-up.

Three other tackles—Dub Garrett, 215, and Hillery Horne, 212, both Mississippi State; and Hayward Stanford of St. Mary's (Calif.) Pre-Flight—also received high praise. Of Garrett and Horne, Louisiana State Coach Bernie Moore asserted, "They're of prewar vintage. They come along every six or seven years."

Virtually all the forward men who participated in the see-saw Georgia Tech-Navy thriller at Atlanta were complimented but particular praise went to Navy's End Leon Bramlett.

Tex Warrington, 200-pound Auburn center, was declared by Tulane Coach Monk Simons as the "best center Tulane has faced in many years." His tackling was responsible for four Tulane fumbles.

Other outstanding linemen:

Ends—Bill Moody, Brown; Leo Troy, Holy Cross; George Poole, Army; Clyde Goodnight, Tulsa; Warren Riegle, Kansas; W. E. Harding, North Carolina Pre-Flight; Ted Scruggs, Georgia Pre-Flight.

Tackles—Monte Moncrief, Texas Aggies; C. B. Stanley, Tulsa; Bill Chambers, Georgia Tech; Gail Gilliam, Navy; Don Whitmore, Navy.

Guards—Jim McCurdy, Washington; Harold Fisher, Texas; Maurice Furchgott, Georgia Tech; Ben Chase, Navy; Charles Wright, Iowa State.

Centers—Vaughan Mancha, Alabama; Sal Eacuello, Brown; Jack Sacsea, Texas; Felto Prewitt, Tulsa; Paul Duke, Georgia Tech; George Strohmeyer, Iowa Pre-Flight.

Squire Wants International Golf Tourney

NEF YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gene Sarazen isn't a fellow who does things on a small scale. When he goes in for eagles, it has to be double eagles. When he won the British Open in 1932, he had to win the American Open too. When he bought a farm not long ago, it had to be two farms.

So it's only natural for this double-or-nothing citizen to come up with a king's size idea concerning golf tournaments. The erstwhile Brookfield Squire thinks an International Open golf championship tournament would go over fine after the war, thus creating a world champion.

Would Not Interfere

This would not interfere with such tournaments as the British Open and the American Open, which, after all, theoretically just determine the champions of those respective countries. It would just be on a larger scale, sort of an Olympic game of golf.

"Here's the way I figure it," says Sarazen. "It would take a lot of figuring and planning, but someone, maybe like George May who puts on the Tam O'Shanter, could do it.

"I'd suggest offhand an entry fee of $250, and I figure you'd get at least 400 entries at that figure. That would be $100,000 to start with.

"Maybe you'd say that was too much, but I think you'd find plenty of sections of this country and plenty of clubs, as well as foreign countries, which have a man they figure worth entering for the big prize, and would pay his entry fee and expenses.

"Now getting down to the prize. That's where the international interest would come in. I'd have a first prize of $25,000 and would award 50 prizes, with the 50th bringing no less than $1,000.

Entrants From All Over

"A purse like that would draw entrants from India, South Africa, Australia, France, and England—in fact, all over the world. After the war people will be flying quite casually, and would come by air from all over. They'd figure they'd have at least 50 chances to get their money back.

"Now if a tournament like May's Tam O'Shanter can draw 600 or more entrants at $25 a throw, it seems logical you'd find plenty of golfers or their sponsors willing to pay the $250, considering the amount of the prize money and the fact that the winner could call himself world champion.

"Naturally there would be a tremendous amount of detail work involved. There would have to be sectional qualifying rounds and one thing and another. But I think the idea has possibilities and the right promoter could put it over."

Must Grow

It undoubtedly has possibilities. Naturally such a tournament would not carry the tradition of our Open or the British Open, since that is something that must grow with age. But it might eventually carry the prestige and be recognized as the real championship tournament.

Such a tournament, of course, is a dream for the future, although maybe not the too distant future. Freddy Corcoran says he understands the British are planning to resume their Open championship in 1945 at Hoylake, successful progress of the war permitting.

Eagles Paying Off The Way Pros Like

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 (AP)—The unbeaten Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League are getting their inspiration the way professional athletes like it—in crisp, new $5 bills, the management has announced.

Details of a bonus system for extraordinary efforts were revealed for the first time. Here are some of the feats that pay off:

Each tackle inside the rival 20-yard line, $10; each pass interception, $5; each pass interception from which the Eagles score without surrendering the ball, $10; each blocked kick, $5; each runback of a punt or kick-off for a touchdown, $5 to every Philadelphia player on the field.

The management handed out $95 after Sunday's game with the Boston Yanks. Steve Van Buren's 55-yard runback of a punt for a touchdown landed money for the whole team.

Buddy Young in 1-A

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 25 (AP) —Claude (Buddy) Young, 18-year-old University of Illinois football speedster, has been classified 1-A by his Selective Service Board. Under normal draft procedure, he probably will be able to finish out the football season, but he is not expected to be here to defend his national track titles.

Young has scored 10 touchdowns in six games this season, and appears on the way to eclipse the 13-touchdown record Harold (Red) Grange set for the Illini in 1924. Illinois has four games remaining on its schedule.

Black Hawks Home

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Eighteen members of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey squad were scheduled to hold their first workout of the season here today after their arrival from their 25-day training session at Hibbing, Minn. Manager Paul Thompson has five new members on the squad. The Hawks open their National League season Sunday against the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Football Challenged

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—At the rate it's going, scholastic soccer may overshadow football in New York. Only 13 high schools in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond are playing football while 12 are fielding soccer elevens.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THIS YEAR'S
CHESTERFIELD COATS
Are More Varied Than Ever
Our COLLECTION IS INTERESTING
24.98 to 39.98
Sizes 10 to 20
The Babs Shop
Montclair—Summit—Spring Lake

New Fall Line of
DRESS GOODS
Woolens — Rayons
Silks — Cottons
Curtains — Draperies
Linens
Lingerie — Hosiery
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue

Frieda's
MILLINERY
7 South Park Street Phone MO. 2-7591

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Clairidge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

CHAPMAN'S
Upper Montclair's Specialty Department Store

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 185 Main Street

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2233

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TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FORALLTHEFAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
737 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642
Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

Reupholstering and Repairing
Slip Covers Made to Order
UNITY Upholstery Shop
196 Main St. Hackensack 2-0406

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth FLORISTS
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SUMMIT

G. I. McNeil
DRAPERIES
FINE UPHOLSTERING
55 Union Place Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

HOME-MADE SALADS
COOKED FOODS
COLD CUTS
AND DELICATESSEN
Petersen Finer Foods
450 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-5

TRENTON

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
with your name engraved or printed. Now is the time to make a selection while the stocks are complete.
GIFTS
Leather Goods
Writing Cases
Personal Stationery
Fountain Pens
Diaries—Calendars
NORTON, FARR & CUMMINGS
Engravers—Printers—Stationers
123 East Hanover Street

BOOKS MAKE FINE GIFTS
Children—Adults All Occasions
GREETING CARDS
TRAVER'S BOOK STORE
Estab. 1872
19 East State Street

TRENTON (Continued)

Fred'k. W
DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

UNION CITY

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
The Gift That Only You Can Give
Lasting Memories
THE MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone UNion 7-3042

The Rose M. Boening Style Shop
MISS LILLIAN SCHMIDLI, Prop.
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel—Hosiery—Lingerie — Handbags —Handkerchiefs
3210 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

—RECORDS—
If It's Available, We Have It
CLASSICAL or POPULAR
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
BRAY'S
22 ELM STREET TEL. WE. 2-4250

SOBEL BROS.
700 St. George Ave. ★ Linden, N. J.
FUEL OIL — KEROSENE
Tel. Linden 2-4444

ESTELLE
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waving of Distinction
By Appointment
OUR NEW LOCATION
4 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-0854

SIEVER'S BAKERY
CONRAD WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WILLIAMS
SMARTER WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
801 HAMILTON STREET

A. EVELYN WORST
Teacher
PIANO — ORGAN ACCOMPANIST
41 No. Sixth Street Phone 2-6579

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

KOEHLER BROS.
- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
DIAL 5350

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Our good cooking pleases keen Fall appetites!
Join your friends for Luncheon or Dinner moderately priced at
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 45c up
Dinners 60c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Luncheon 11:30 to 4 — Dinner 5 to 8
The Country Plate
195 Tremont St., Little Bldg. — Sat. and Sun. Closed

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Provincial Room Buffet Luncheon
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner
Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.

READING, PA.

When it's a question of GOOD FOOD the answer is
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911 537-545 Penn Street

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
"THE STORE OF FAMOUS SHOES"
A SPECIALIST TAKES CARE OF YOUR SHOE TROUBLES
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

R. M. Taylor Co.
PENNSYLVANIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Get your descriptive catalogue
1019 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN
FACTORY—QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

BETHLEHEM

natalie nadele
550 Main Street
One of the City's Finer Shops

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter, Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

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The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th

☆

For Your Winter Coat

Frank, Rescoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's and Misses' Printzess, Jaunty Junior and Sterling Fur Trimmed Coats.

GREENSBURG

Harper Method
GERTRUDE W. BATES
Rm. 412, First National Bank Bldg. Ph. 3155
HarperCOLD Permanent Wave Specialists
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services

HARRISBURG

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street Phone 5232

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
DIAMONDS
as radiant as a star that shines alone in the sky.
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental and Cultured Pearl Restringing While You Wait. Knotting 75c. $1 —Plain Restringing 50c. Clasps furnished.
GRACE A. CLYMER
NEW ADDRESS
829 Real Est. Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859

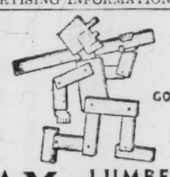
PHONO RECORDS
New self service record department (come in and browse), large stock, competent personnel.
Radio Repairs All Makes
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO. Est. 1926
1615 WALNUT ST. • RIT. 3246
CAPEHART • Sales • Parts • Service

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"

HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3121

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

Christmas Cards
of Varied Design, Attractive Gifts.
Magazine Subscriptions
JEAN C. HUNTER
923-B Union Trust Bldg. Atlantic 3972

PITTSBURGH—East End

Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING

2—BUILDINGS—2
Pennsylvania's Finest Toy and Nursery Specialty Shop
"We Sell Happiness"
FRONT AND BUTTONWOOD On the Corner

SELECT YOUR PERSONALIZED
Christmas Cards
NOW AT
POMEROY'S

Bread Is Basic . . . Start with

Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

Quality Service Satisfaction
THE WULLERT MARKETS
Meats of Quality
1221 S. Webster Ave. Ph. 4-9101
302 Pittston Ave. Ph. 3-9302

RUTH ZIMAN
TRAVEL LEATHER and GIFT SHOP
Formerly Puhl & Ziman
211 N. Washington Avenue

MOFFITT'S
Scranton's Pioneer Shoe Repairing Shop
Liquid Shoe Cleaner
"THE SUEDE WAY is THE RIGHT WAY"
It cleans—softens—preserves.
140 N. Wash. Ave. Tel. 5263

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

SWARTHMORE

FLOWERS
For All Occasions—ORCHIDS Always
EARL J. CARNS
650 Baltimore Pike, Springfield
PHONE SW. 0420

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Sw. 0600, Media 0123

DRESSES
LINGERIE AND HOSIERY
Marie Donnelly
104 PARK AVENUE

Dave Wood
—PAINTER—
PHONE MEDIA 0755

UPPER DARBY

• Boxie Cardigan made of 100% Virgin Wool of good weight. In all popular shades. Sizes 34-40. Price $5.95.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

CLIFTON BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY
PRIMOS, PA.
STORM SASH
1 1/8" White Pine
ALL SIZES—$1.60 up
MAD. 5400 MAD. 5401
Free Delivery
LUMBER—HARDWARE

The young man whose birthday marks a transition from civilian to military life, especially merits an enduring keepsake. Give him Jewelry to take along.
GERLACH'S
Skilled Repairing
6915 MARKET STREET BLVD. 0415

Apparel for Women
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—LINGERIE
Yours Red Robin
64 South 69th St.

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market St. Blvd. 9797 Open Eves.

FURS—Blended Muskrat
Soft, luxurious skins—flattering, smooth-flowing lines combined with master fur-craftsmanship make this the coat for all 'round wear.
BORYNACK'S
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188

MICHAELS BEAUTY SALON
Elizabeth Manor Apartment House
7100 West Chester Pike
Formerly with Helen's Beauty Shop
Cold Waves – Spiral – Croquignole
For Appointment—Blvd. 1774

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market St. Blvd. 9797 Open Eves.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6500 807 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Antipode — *An'-ti-pod* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

A singular form not much employed, perhaps, today, and yet available to writers who find it just what they want to express a particular idea of a reversed relation. Hardly another single word has the same force. Webster's Synonyms notes that the plural has lately been treated as a singular and it gives as substantives of like meaning "opposite," "contradictory," "contrary," and "antithesis." It further observes that where "antipode" is used, "the contrast constitutes, in a sense, an inverted simile."

Enunciator — *E-nun'-shi-a'-ter* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, *u* and *i* short, *a* long, second *e* as in *maker*). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *-shi* may become *-si* in the third syllable.

One who or that which enunciates; and to enunciate is "to state publicly," "to proclaim." Accounted for by the Oxford Dictionary early in the nineteenth century and after.

Leasing (Ps. 4:2) — *Lez'-ing* (*e* long, *i* short).

"Lying," "falsehood"; from away back in the tenth century. Active all the way down to the time of the novelist Scott, though evidently archaic and from the vocabulary of the folk, even with him. It seems to have been always regarded as odd and poetical, outside of certain technical applications in Scottish law.

Modus operandi — *Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*) *op'-e-ran'-di* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *a* short, *i* long).

Process (Gen. 4:3) — *Pros'-es* (both vowels short); or, especially in Britain, *pro'-ses* (*o* long, *e* short).

Serpentine—*Sur'-pen-ten* (*u* as in *urn*, first *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, second long). Pronunciation of the last syllable as given by the authorities indicates divided opinion. Webster's lists long *e* first, but allows an alternative pronunciation of long *i*. Funk & Wagnalls asks for long *i* and allows short *i*. Century reverses this, preferring short *i* and permitting long. The Oxford Dictionary adapts sound to spelling; therefore, long *i*.

"Pertaining to a serpent." Goes back to the fifteenth century. At foundation, a Latin verb meaning "to creep."

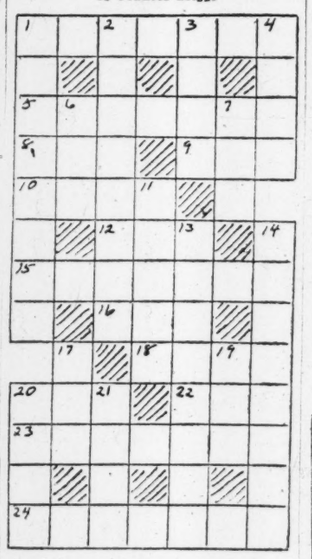
Subtil (Gen. 3:1) — A variant of "subtile." Both pronounced *sub'-til* (both vowels short). Or, by Webster's alternative pronunciation, *sut'-l*, which is always the correct pronunciation for "subtle."

Yahwah—*Ya'-wa* (both *a*'s as in *arm*). Given by Webster's as a variant of "Yahweh," which is pronounced *ya'-we* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* short).

Uncertainty remains to this day among scholars as to how the Hebrew word for "the Lord," in the phrase "the Lord God" of Gen. 2:21, ought to stand in English. Disagreement persists over consonants as well as vowels. Authors, editors, and printers can only follow their own convictions and hold to whatever spelling they once accept. Authorized, in its rendering of the full phrase, follows the Latin Bible's *Dominus Deus*.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Composer Smetana was also noted as what?
5—What country is bounded by Argentina, Brazil, and Atlantic Ocean?
8—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
9—Streets (abbr.).
10—What are sheep ticks called?
12—What Belgian watering place gives its name to other similar resorts?
15—Name of Henry Irving should remind you of cricket, an airport, or the theater—which?
16—Male nilgai is what?
18—What is the prominent or upper part of back of the neck?
20—According to Byron, Marathon looks on what?
22—Who is one of Eugene Field's "fisher-men three"?
23—What Shakespearean character said: "Good night, sweet prince"?
24—What are first dwelling places mentioned in "Home, Sweet Home"?

Down
1—Nancy falls in love with whom in opera "Martha"?
2—Who discovered South Pole?
3—Who was the beggar of Ithaca, who ran errands for Penelope's suitors?
4—Would cups, urns, or toys be most likely to be made from Tunbridge ware?
6—Fish eggs.
7—Devoured.
11—George Santayana was born where?
13—What is second largest of world's oceans?
14—What were mentioned by President Roosevelt and depicted in four paintings by Norman Rockwell?
17—What was first name of author of "War and Peace"?
19—What Hawaiian food is prepared from taro root?
20—You would find a cook's galley on what?
21—What is an inland sea of Asia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"And the heating problem is non-existent—all those trees are on this property."

Today's Quotation

This our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

—SHAKESPEARE

In Lighter Vein

Getting Them Out

Cassidy was officiating as M. C. at the dance.

"The next item," he announced, "will be a snake dance."

"Whativer's that?" chorused a number of voices.

"Why," explained Cassidy, "it's to give those who have snaked in an opportunity to snake out!"—Tit-Bits.

A Grand Group of Folks

"What is the greatest boon to mankind?" asked the new teacher in physics, economics and girls' basketball.

"Cash customers," replied the sophomore who kept books for her father's meat market.

Dire Need

The most novel type of "Help Wanted" placard to come to our attention is the one in the restaurant window that read:

"Waitress wanted. Will marry if necessary."

Brevities

This is the time of year when the men and boys in the family favor the theory that it is a good idea to leave a heavy coating of grass on the lawn against Winter's ravages. — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

We have it from no less an authority than Britain's famous Punch that Hitler has sent his flags to be bleached.

Don't be too quick to criticize the candidate who beats about the bush. There may be a voter or two hidden therein.—Detroit News.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Constructive Advertising

Stores in a Midwestern city made elaborate plans during the late spring for newspaper advertising and window displays in connection with the anticipated D-Day.

One store manager saw an opportunity for constructive publicity. He called in a department head and asked her if she would take time off to look up Bible verses appropriate to the day.

She did, and on D-Day the only displays in the store's numerous windows were large hand-lettered panels bearing comforting messages from the Bible. In the daily newspapers these messages were repeated in full-page ads.

It's also a good idea for V-E Day—Victory in Europe Day!

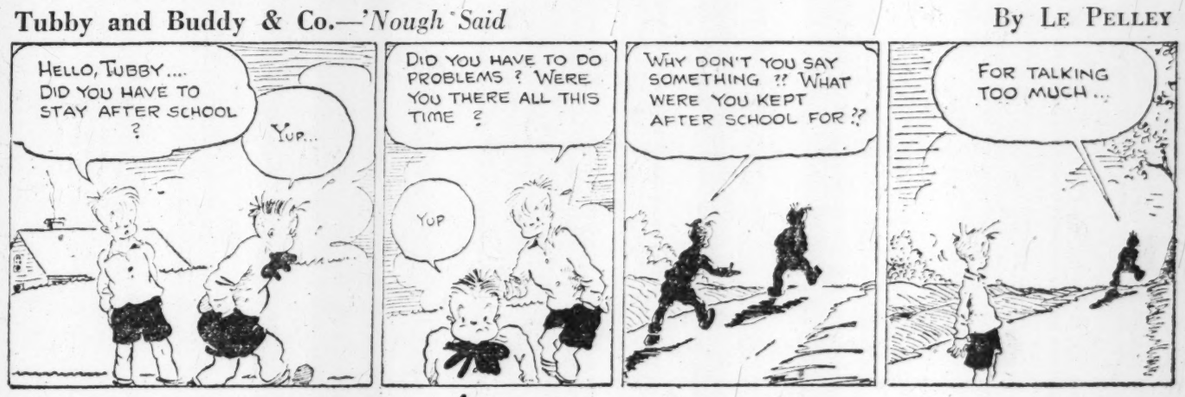
Convenient Swordfish

Fishing companies like swordfish because little labor is required for processing, in comparison with that needed for the more common smaller fish.

NEWS ITEM— HAVE YOU TRIED HIRING DOMESTIC HELP BY THE DAY LATELY ?
YES, I'M THE LADY THAT ADVERTISED FOR WORK— I DON'T GO OUT FOR LESS THAN 5 HOURS A DAY AND I GET 60¢ AN HOUR
I HAVE SOME SMALL LACE CURTAINS TO GET WASHED
OH, I DON'T DO NO WASHING— I DON'T USE THE VACUUM CLEANER— I DON'T WASH WINDOWS
DO YOU DUST OR POLISH SILVER ?
OH, NO MAM— AND I DON'T RUN THE CARPET SWEEPER NEITHER
WELL, WHAT DO YOU DO ?
OH, I DUSTS AROUND A LITTLE AND ANSWERS THE PHONE

The Taffles—*Anybody Can Read English!* By PALMER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Nough Said* By LE PELLEY


HELLO, TUBBY.... DID YOU HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL ?
YUP...
DID YOU HAVE TO DO PROBLEMS ? WERE YOU THERE ALL THIS TIME ?
YUP
WHY DON'T YOU SAY SOMETHING !! WHAT WERE YOU KEPT AFTER SCHOOL FOR ??
FOR TALKING TOO MUCH...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?* By RODGERS

"I'm surprised at you!" Sponge meowed as I came into the house this afternoon—
"About what?" I wanted to know.
"You know very well!" she exclaimed and then she added "I'm not only surprised—I'm shocked and deeply hurt!"
And with that she swished out of the room—
"Phew! What have I done now?" I wondered—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Destination Unknown* By THE HAGERS

JIM, HAVE YOU EXPLORED THAT CUPOLA ON THE THIRD FLOOR?
I'VE LOOKED AND LOOKED, BUT THERE'S NO WAY TO GET UP THERE.
THERE MUST BE A WAY. IT HAS WINDOWS AND EVERYTHING. IT LOOKS MYSTERIOUS.
IT'S PROBABLY FULL OF TRAINED SEALS. THERE'S NO MYSTERY ABOUT THIS HOUSE.
THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Power for Swift Action"

Governor Dewey believes that the American representative on the World Security Council should not have to "return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision." That is the big news in his Minneapolis speech. It lines him up beside President Roosevelt in favor of a procedure designed to make American participation in a peace organization effective.

This agreement of the two Presidential candidates on the crucial matter of methods to give real force to America's part in policing the peace is the most hopeful development in the campaign. It gives a definiteness to peace plans which many observers never dared hope for at this stage. It helps to clarify necessary steps for winning the peace and tremendously complicates the problem of isolationists who wish by generalized statements in favor of international cooperation to avoid commitment to specific practical steps of co-operation.

Governor Dewey's opponents may assert that his commitment on the matter of authority for the American delegate is less positive and definite than President Roosevelt's, but we believe it will be generally regarded as a clear and honorable personal pledge. And Mr. Dewey's supporters may well argue that for him to campaign for a specific formula might make it appear that he was trying to force its acceptance by Congress and would thus weaken the unity which he considers most essential.

Unity is imperative and Mr. Dewey does well to emphasize it. We believe the President and Secretary Hull have tried, by calling in members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in both parties for prior consultation on the Dumbarton Oaks Charter, to avoid such dissension as prevented American entrance into the League of Nations. And we applaud Mr. Dewey for aligning himself with that effort. In his Minneapolis statement on the question of authority for the American delegate, he makes a further contribution to unity and helps to keep the issue above partisanship.

But partisanship cannot be removed from the field of foreign affairs when it comes to judging which party has been more isolationist and which is more united in a desire to put its heart into peacekeeping. Mr. Dewey was keeping within bounds, therefore, when he picked up Mr. Roosevelt's version of the record, pointed out gaps in it, and presented his own version (also not without gaps). In reminding us that Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the 1921 Naval Disarmament Treaty and in 1933 wrecked the World Economic Conference; that he favored the Neutrality Act of 1935; that the Administration for years appeased Japan by furnishing scrap iron and oil for the war on China; that the President suggested in June, 1940, that Congress could go home for the summer and assured the people they need not become "discombobolated"—in all this he was bringing out parts of the record which should not be hidden.

With both the Roosevelt and Dewey versions before them, voters should now be better equipped to decide which candidate and party they wish to charge with the conduct of foreign affairs. But many will feel that there are gaps in both stories which still need to be filled in.

For those who consider the prevention of another war the paramount issue, there is a new opportunity to test members of Congress and particularly of the Senate on the touchstone question—this matter of procedure to make American participation in peace policing effective. Even the telegrams of support Governor Dewey has obtained from Republican Congressional leaders offer only generalized support. Particularly from Senators who voted against such things as conscription and Lend-Lease something more may reasonably be required.

Mr. Dewey has intimated that he considers "adequate power for swift action" in the hands of the American delegate on the Security Council "essential." Every voter has an opportunity to ask his Senator if he will vote to grant that power.

Showdown at Last?

Reports of three Japanese naval forces converging on Leyte tell more clearly than any words from Tokyo how the enemy appraises the American landing in the Philippines. That these forces have been sighted while still far from their objective tells us something, too, about the dual purpose of the Leyte attack.

Evidently the American leaders aimed not only to carry American military power deeper into the empire which Japan so recently and so treacherously won, not only to make good the American promise to return to the Philippines, but also to bait what may prove to be a fatal naval trap for the Japanese.

This purpose would account for the loudly trumpeted figures on the size of the American forces landed on Leyte; here at once is a threat to Japanese lifelines to the rich Indies and Burma and a fat prize for Japanese picking if Nippon's arm can reach it.

Moreover, the prestige of Japanese naval leaders in Japan is at stake; the American achievement at Leyte must have exacerbated the friction between Army and Navy circles at Tokyo. Reports from Chungking at the time of the Tojo Cabinet resignation referred to Japanese Army pressures for more naval activity against the Allied offensive in the Pacific.

It may well be that the arrival of Americans in the Philippines has forced the Japanese Navy to take measures it would rather avoid taking. But if this is so, American leaders must be prepared to face a desperate foe taking a win-or-lose-all gamble. And it would seem that that is exactly what they are prepared for. Vice-Admiral Towers in Honolulu interrupted a speech to say that "a major fleet engagement may be in progress."

It is significant that in preparing for the Leyte landing American planes blasted Japanese airfields throughout the Philippines. It is our hope that Japanese naval units will now have to operate without the advantage of adequate ground-based air cover.

Of course, it is impossible to comment intelligently on the progress of the fighting while necessary military and naval secrecy imposes a blackout on the news. But to judge by the steps leading up to this battle we should not be surprised if Leyte and hara-kiri become almost synonymous words in the postwar Japanese tongue.

Cartels Up in the Air Again

The 50-nation conference on postwar international airways, which opens in Chicago on Nov. 1, starts none too soon. Global air travel is in its formative stage.

There will, apparently, be no controversy over such technical matters as airport markers, radio communications, registration and identification of aircraft, air-customs procedure or the handling of weather information. Nor does much argument appear likely over the political questions involving the "sovereignty of the air," including such things as the "right of innocent passage" (by airliners straight over other countries), and cabotage, or the right to pick up and set down traffic in a foreign country.

The real difficulty, it seems likely, will be over the British desire, recently expressed again in an official White Paper, for an international regulatory authority with power to say who can and who cannot fly what routes, and how much they can charge.

This seems to be the essence of the cartel system, of which foreigners have no such fear as Americans. The American tendency is to have American companies compete freely not only with foreign companies but with each other. However, lest Americans feel any superior virtue in the matter, it should be pointed out that the British-proposed international air authority bears a close resemblance to the United States Civil Aeronautics Board.

So the Chicago conference may set important precedents not only in the organization of global air travel, but also in the postwar use of cartel agreements.

Modern Jean Valjean

The burglar who bathed in a Cincinnati Archbishop's tub, left his soiled underwear, and went off in a clean set of the reverend gentleman's, and two ecclesiastical shirts, probably never read "Les Misérables." He cannot have read the story of Jean Valjean and have left the house without at least a pair of silver candlesticks. Or had he read it, yet feared that the Archbishop hadn't?

"Th' town meetin'," says Vern Sprague, Down Maine philosopher, "is th' right approach to th' solvin' of any problem. Look at that 'Oaks' conference—it was just a town meetin' with a college education."

Home Front Ammunition

Aunt Savannah Discusses Names

"Carrie," Aunt Savannah cautioned her young daughter, "stir th' grits while I het up th' waffle irons. We is got a new boa'der and Miss Emmy 'lows to give him a hefty breakfus. Name is Sprechworst. Doan some folks have th' onlikeliest names! Seems like they pick out letters from alphabet soup and string 'em together.

"No matter what name we have, we kin make sure that it is writ in heaven like the Good Book say by bein' of some account in this worl'. Names is not like stickers we put on jars after cannin'; they is labels stuck on by parents befo' th' jars are filled. It is up to us to say what goes into th' jar.

"Th' papers are plumb full of names that nobody kin pronounce right. Nō wonder folks won't vote half th' time. They are afeared someone will ask what candy dates they are supo'tin'.

"Now cullud folks jes' nacherly calls their children enticin' names because they have imagination and courage aplenty. Take th' members of our chu'ch. Pastor Sassafras Shoat is a mouth-waterin' name and so is Sister Vanilla Berry. En cose I was named Savannah Georgia after th' finest city this side o' Jerdon an' you was jes' like a sweet brown caramel an' so this name stuck to you, same as Macaroon Jackson reminded his Mammy of a macaroon. It was too bad the Halfacre twins turned out to be boys when their ma had picked Hallie and Lujah for girls. She arguefied a lot when their pa named them Gee and Haw. She said, 'How will it sound when they are big enough for baptizin' in th' river and Parson Shoat ducks 'em and calls out Gee and Haw instead of somethin' religious like Peter and Epistle or Mason an' Dixon,' but that Hosie Halfacre was as stubborn as his ol' white mules.

"I believe in liberty for choosin' names, but there should be some good sound common sense along with it. Effen they would let th' cullud po'ters name th' Pullman cars we'd have somethin' elegant runnin' on th' rails. Right away Po'ter Flapjack Watson would pop out with a car named Slidin' Trombone, lessen he named it Sorghum to go with that name o' his'n. Th' boys that fly the bombers have th' right ideas for names. They jes' bust out an' name 'em somethin' that's got meanin'. Gooseberry Jones done painted 'Bored of Education' on his little delivery wagon that he uses after school. I call that proper namin'.

"Now you take General Robert E. Lee. Ain't that a gran' and sensible name? The thing that done throwed him and Jackson was such names as Applemattress. I remember my Mammy tellin' me how Marse Robert laughed about th' little cullud boy named Bat when he was tol' that Bat was short for The Battle of Manassas.

"Now when you an' Macaroon marry, you must remember that you is chambermaidin' for Miss Emmy an' you mus' pick somethin' fitten to name your children. You can wrastle with Miss Emmy's big dictionary and find somethin' not too highfaultin', but proper an' onusual. Sometimes the label on th' jar gives folks a sort of ambition to live up to it. I wouldn't be surprised effen your name of Caramel ain't had somethin' to do with yo' being a favorite with th' boa'ders. Go tell Miss Emmy that breakfus' is served, and remember to act your name at th' choir practice tonight." HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

The Free South

The Bookshelf

The self-will of a small but rich and powerful minority almost succeeded once in wrecking the Union of States that is today the arsenal of free men's fight against world slavery, tyranny, and aggression.

Two hundred thousand planters in the ante-bellum South owned slaves valued at four billion dollars. That six million free white men who were poor and slaveless should have been induced to fight and die for the system that kept them poor is one of the most amazing examples of minority control in history.

To the thoughtful student, the voice of self-justification has had a large part in forming the Southern view of the history of that period. But in DEEP RIVER (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3), Henrietta Buckmaster, through the device of the historical novel, rewrites history and raises a voice in behalf of the unheralded, inarticulate but freedom-loving masses of the Southern mountains whom Jefferson Davis once credited with wrecking the Confederacy.

* * *

This is the story of the internecine struggle that went on inside Georgia between those hardy mountaineers who fought secession in the legislative halls and the slave-rich oligarchy who ruled the State with an iron hand during the years immediately preceding the Civil War.

Simon Bliss, from mountainous Gilmer County, is elected to the State Legislature after he senses great events stirring that would affect him and his people. His wife, Savanna, the daughter of a prosperous planter of middle Georgia, accompanies him to the capital at Milledgeville. Convinced of her husband's destiny, she learns to see things as he does. Together they fight slavery and secession with every means at their command.

"Deep River" will be accused of carrying a message. Perhaps it does; but it is a message that all thinking people might well ponder. It goes to the heart of democratic government, and reveals what tyranny, self-will, self-justification, sectional egotism and revenge, given the reins, will bring upon a people; for the Southern Planters ruled Washington as well as the South.

* * *

The Northern Unionists were not alone in their battle against this oppressive minority rule. There were men in the South in those days who fought this self-willed, self-righteous minority with a passion and a selflessness that was heroic. Of this type was Simon Bliss. There is romance in his and Savanna's courtship and marriage, but it is overshadowed in the book by the history of the times in which they lived.

This book will not be popular with those who idealize the South's white-columned-mansion-and-mint-julep past. But it has the ring of truth. The many vivid scenes laid in the legislative chambers of the State Capitol seem authentic. Miss Buckmaster goes deep into the fundamental causes that split the mountain South of Simon Bliss and the slave-owning South of Howell Cobb, Bob Toombs, et al. She lists an imposing bibliography in support of her position.

E. R. L.

Debate in a Revolving Door

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Have they locked the gates and let the furnace fire go out yet at Dumbarton Oaks? If not, those comfortable rooms might usefully house another conference.

The subject: What to do with Germany?

We know that United States officials have done some work on this question. There is a Cabinet committee especially intrusted with it. But what sort of liaison exists among the three Powers for whom policing and encouragement of reform in Germany is an inevitable postwar responsibility?

The plan to have a three-section occupation, with United States authority in the southern section, British in the northwest, and Russian in the east, looks like an agreement to disagree on what shall be done with Germany. More than this is needed if we are not to give the German nationalists the coveted chance to drive wedges into postwar Allied diplomacy.

We need a three-power statement laying down a general thesis about German responsibility for at least a few wars in Europe, and a set of principles to which all the occupying authorities should adhere.

We need this to assure a common objective among the Big Three. At the moment, we need it also to give focus to a debate beginning to go round in circles, at least in the United States, and which therefore is beginning to confuse public opinion in a way which Dr. Goebbels must highly appreciate.

This is not a screed against debate. It is simply an observation that the quality of the debate on Germany is beginning to degenerate into a clash of generalities and even personalities.

Now this argument is very stimulating for the participants, no doubt. But it is a little like a battle royal in the dark, or an attempt to fly a plane in a vacuum. A three-power statement could turn on the lights or supply an element for the wings of reason to bite into.

For example, do the Big Three agree:

(1) That the German problem is one of economics? Do they feel that the basic remedy for German militarism is to integrate Germany into the world economy in such a way as to assure prosperity for Germans? Or (2) do they hold, since Germany in 1914 started a war without the economic alibis offered by Hitler, that some deeper question, more closely related to moral concepts and racial psychology, is the starting point? The economic and the moral factors may merge but we must choose a starting point.

If we agree on "1" a re-reading of John Maynard Keynes's "Economic Consequences of the Peace" (1919) is in order, and the objective must be not to retard German industrial development but rather to make sure the Germans have world markets for their products. If we agree on "2" the risks of an opposite course must be assumed by us: we must preserve our (the Big Three's) political power-in-unity and apply it frankly to Germany, with no apologies for economic consequences.

If the Big Three cannot agree on what's wrong with Germany, the argument how to put Germany right becomes academic for the present. We shall in that case have two or three Germanies after the war. Each of these will react to the outside world in a different way, according to its experience with the occupying authorities, or in accord with deep-set German purposes to regain power through dividing the Allies.

In that case our problem will be how to "keep right" with ourselves: how to proceed, for example, if the free-press areas of Germany—assuming that the United States and Britain will try to inculcate democracy in areas under the control—should broadcast innuendos and complaints about treatment of Germans in Russian-occupied territory? How will Britain and America deal with Russian protests at Washington and London against "irresponsible" charges?

On the whole, it would seem that a combined occupation of Germany would prove more productive of Big Three unity than the present plan. But if it could only be shown that details of administration rather than formulation of principles to deal with the long-standing German question account for the projected three-way occupation, world stability would be more assured, and the public debate on Germany would find a clarifying focus.

France Gropes Its Way

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

American businessmen and bankers are now cautious, according to the United States News, because General de Gaulle leans to the collectivist trends of the Resistance chiefs. But it must be noted that politics in France, though apparently highly ideological, is more a question of opportunism with the French worker. He is only a Communist or Socialist to get higher wages or a bigger share in profits. Otherwise, labels mean little to him. And as a Frenchman first he does not forget Communism or Socialism are foreign importations.

Today, Socialist- and Communist-minded Frenchmen are numerous and influential and highly vocal in demands for nationalization measures. Yet the more one studies the composition of the National Resistance Council, the clearer it becomes that it also includes influential elements which are far removed from extremism or even strict Socialism. These belong to the more moderate schools of French republicanism which always in the past have tempered radical tendencies in the French Government. For this reason it would be a pity if a false impression should prevail in America that because the French Resisters advocated socializing policies, they are wholly Left extremists who are pushing for a Socialist State.

Paul Bastid, for example, is the representative on the Resistance Council of the French Radical-Socialist Party — backbone for many decades of what has been best in French politics. Reporting recently in this newspaper on French conditions, Arno Dosch-Fleurot said: "Under the control of the moderate Radical and Radical-Socialist Party for three generations, it (Southwest France) came through the past four years more stubbornly republican than ever. Having resisted Vichy's attempts, the Government has now taken its own affairs in hand."

What is true here also applies to Radical-Socialists all over France as has been verified by other American correspondents like Raymond Daniell of the New York Times, who has stated that they are "the next strongest single group" to the Communists.

Radical-Socialists in French life have always exercised a power out of proportion to their number because of their being closer to the French people in democratic ideas and programs than any other and, what is important, having their roots in the French Revolution of which they call themselves the sons. Frenchmen of this school are not collectivists strictly but middle-of-the-roaders.

French Radical-Socialists and similar minded lesser French groups have thrived and grown stronger in the last 75 years through wars, internal strife, and bitter attacks upon them by French clericals because of their action in 1905 of separating Church from State. And Radical-Socialists have been among France's most honest and able politicians like Louis Blanc, the social worker; the adroit Camille Pelletan, scholarly Leon Bourgeois, the distinguished educator, Ferdinand Buisson; Joseph Caillaux, the financial wizard; René Viviani, the statesman; Edouard Herriot, the great patriot; Justin Godart, now Mayor of Lyon, and a host of others. Certainly a party with such a tradition and influence must play a leading role in today's French crisis and rebirth.

Another moderate French party, represented in the Resistance Council by Jacques B. Bridel, is the Republican Federation. This middle class bourgeois group, which has always been influential in France, is anything but socialistically inclined and would only follow collectivism if there is no other way out of the economic wilderness. Joseph Laniel represents another moderate party on the Council, the Democratic Alliance, which has generally supported free enterprise under republican laws. The Council also includes other moderate and even conservative elements, as shown by France's present Foreign Affairs Commissioner being a former editor of *l'Aube*, a Roman Catholic newspaper and organ of the Christian Democrats.

The French have a common phrase they say describes their mentality perfectly: "France must touch the abyss better to rebound to heaven." Already there are signs that, after bounding to heaven following the liberation, moderating trends are now discernible in France. Psychologically, this seems traceable to that undeniable power of the great majority of the French people's *bons sens* which, expressed through its moderate groups like the Radical-Socialists, will cause her present gropings for law, justice, and order (now measurably aided by Allied recognition of General de Gaulle) to fructify into a reborn French Republic.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

In Gratitude

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The war in Europe draws to a close, victory looms in sight, and we shall all be rejoicing when peace reigns once more. At this time, before recent events fade from memory, I desire to express gratitude for many things.

First an acknowledgment of divine Providence which has protected many of us in a remarkable way. When terror has come from the sky, and homes have been devastated, it has been an inspiration to witness the reactions of civilians, particularly those who seemed to have lost their all. There has been sadness, but there has been humor and laughter and never a grumble.

I am grateful for the War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, and the many bundles of clothes that have been mailed. One of the things I am most grateful for is for the Christian Science services. We in Richmond, Surrey, have experienced many air-raid attacks during the 1940-41 blitz, and several alarms and incidents during the present phase of fly-bomb visits. Yet, not once do I recollect a service being cancelled.

I am very grateful, too, for the children; they have been remarkably cheerful, considering so many so-called pleasures that have been denied them, including trips to the sea-side, candy, and ice-cream.

In concluding, I would express gratitude for the hundreds of American soldiers that are living and visiting in our midst; their character and behavior are a credit to your great country. I hope they will bring back pleasant memories of this fair land we love so much, and I trust their happy associations with Britain, particularly when danger threatened, will be continued when peace reigns once more, and may they visit us again. ALBERT W. PARKER

Richmond, England

"Outposts of Nationalism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article in The Christian Science Monitor by Joseph G. Harrison, entitled: "Outposts of Nationalism," is indeed thought provoking. Senator McKellar's suggestion that we acquire certain strategic islands to "make this nation bomb proof" could conceivably have an exactly opposite effect. My neighbor won't think more highly of me if I place a machine-gun on the fence between us. There must be a better method of promoting international good will.

The much quoted proverb, "Actions speak louder than words," might apply here somehow. If we, as a dominant power, could by proper example instill in other nations a sincere regard for law and order, much good might follow. We can never accomplish this by patronizing black markets, chiseling on rations or spreading unconfirmed rumors.

Chicago HERBERT L. GOODWIN

The Postwar Fourth Estate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Canham's article "The Fourth Estate in the Postwar World" appearing in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor sets forth the suggestion that there should be a world news broadcast daily after analysts had agreed upon what the facts of the news were. To the writer, such a procedure would certainly open the door to a controlled press. Unless they broadcast the multiplication tables or some such items of fundamental truth, to which no one could object and which doubtless would be of educational advantage, such an editorial board as proposed could so flatten out the news that it would lose its character and spontaneity.

News, like all else, must have its individual character—it can't be "agreed" upon first and be news. Its very nature means "first-hand." Hence we need the competition of newspapers and their expressions of individuality to have a free press.

Boston HELEN GRAYDON

[Author's Note: Nothing in my proposal would prevent the competition and individuality of a free press, which is vitally important. My proposal would, in addition, give the world the nearest possible approach to an agreed factual summary. E. D. C.]